

THE
London Vocabulary.

ENGLISH and LATIN:

Put into a new Method, proper to acquaint
the Learner with *Things*, as well as
Pure Latin Words.

Adorned with Twenty-six PICTURES
For the Use of SCHOOLS.

The NINTH EDITION, *with Additions.*

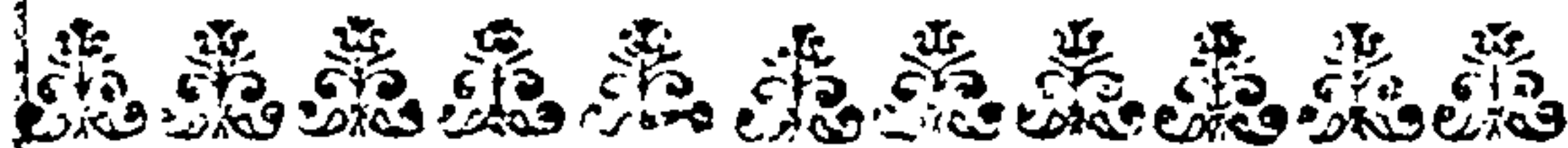
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T H E

P R E F A C E.

*T*HE Burthening of the Memory with more than is necessary, at the Entrance upon any Study, is certainly a great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore, in the present Vocabulary, avoided every Thing that is not of immediate Use, as Foreign to the Design; and industriously omitted that vast Heap of Words with which our common Word Books do so frightfully swell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this Kind already Printed, or to condemn them as useless, until I am better acquainted with their Authors Intentions: But this I will allow myself to affirm, That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purposes. For why should a Person that is to be prepared for the Reading of Corderius, Phædrus, &c. be led through a Crowd of Modern Barbarisms, and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the Romans never heard of; and so consequently, will never be met with in any Classic, or good Latin Author? a few of which I shall take the Liberty to Instance, as they stand in the Books already abroad. Such are Ingratitudo, Graffularia, Ribes, Leviticum, Nicotiana, Pissacia, Aurantium, Papio, Ulypaniolus, &c.

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations which they have given to Latin Words ; a Fault scarce excusable, since it betrays the Learner into such Mistakes as will for ever hinder his true understanding of a Roman Author. Such are their rendering Arbustum, for a Shrub ; Carmen, for one single Verse ; Humilitas, for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride ; Humilis, for one that is endowed with it ; Camera, for a Chamber, Caminus, for a Chimney ; Æs, for Brass, Pædagogus, for a School-master ; Albumen, the White of the Eye ; Laurus, for a Laurel. And an endless Number of the like, which to repeat would be as unpleasant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewise to take Notice how often they confound Adjectives with Substantives, using them as such : The putting in of Phrases ; the giving Latin Names to Modern Things ; the using Circumlocutions, or two or three Words to express one in English ; the throwing in of so many Compounded Words upon the Back of one another. And lastly, the inserting only of Nouns, as if Speech was made up of but one sort of Words.

Whereas, a Vocabulary ought to contain a Stock of pure Primitive Words, and such principally, as will be required to be known in the reading the first easy School Authors : Which when the Scholar is once Master of, he will daily and insensibly be increasing, as he proceeds to other Books ; where the Sense assists the Memory, and which will a thousand times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification, than a Heap of barren Words, as they are daily strung together in the Ordinary Nomenclaturæ's.

This following Collection, I suppose, will be abundantly sufficient for the fitting of a Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, the Latin Testament, Erasmus,

Erasmus, Phædrus, Æsop, Cato, Ovidii Tristi, &c. *the Words being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently occur in the Books aforementioned.* Indeed, here and there you will meet with a Compounded Word, but that is but seldom; and which we were forced to receive, because it is observable, That some Derivatives and Compounded Words are often more used than the Simple and Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here, but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one, or more of the Classick Authors; and if, for Method sake, we have been obliged sometimes to make use of a word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page among the Notes.

The True and Primitive Signification of the Words, as used among the best Authors, is given, almost all Metaphorical and Borrowed Significations being laid aside, that so the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also a clear understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Words, which may be easily deduced from some other: For, when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read; Audire, to hear, and can tell what the Supines signify, he may be easily taught how that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed which signifies the Doer; as, from Lectum, to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor a Hearer. So, when he has learned the Significations of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he be informed, That these Propositions, Ad, Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, being compounded, signify, To, Together; Down, or From; In, or Upon; Before, or First; Forth, Back, or Up, Under, Upon, or Over,

Over, he will presently know that Advocare, signifies to call to; Convocare, to call together; Devocare, to call down; Invocare, to call upon; Præponere, to put before; Preponere, to put forth; Repone-re, to put back; Subponere, to put under; Supervenire, to come upon, or over. So, he that knows what Amicus, Avarus signify, will soon learn what Amicitia, Avaritia, mean: He, he that knows what, Liber, Culter, are, will soon tell you that Libellus is a little Book, Cultellus a little Knife. Likewise by him who hath learnt that Tepere, Calere, signify to be Warm, to be hot; the Significations of Tepor, Caler will be presently understood

I have indeed put in three or four Verbal Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as Passor, Arator; but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.

One thing to be observed is, That in the composing of this little Book, respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue, and not in the English; since this is a Vocabulary for the Learning of the former Language, and not of the latter. Besides, many things which do frequently occur in our Tongue, were unknown to the Romans; and therefore, you cannot expect Latin Words for them; since the Romans could not give Names to things they knew nothing of.

*As to the Method, I have made choice of the most Natural and Entertaining that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order, that the Learner may at the same time, and with the same Pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the things themselves which they express, with their Order and Dependance upon one another. And
the*

the better to fix both upon the Memory of the young Readers, and to give them as clear an Idea as possible of what they learn, I have caused little Draughts and Pictures to be made of such Things as are known and distinguished by their outward Shapes, with References to the Words that mention them: We have Printed the Words that come from the Latin in the Roman Character, and added the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines to the Verbs.

N O T E,

TH E young Reader is to take Notice, That the *Figures*, (1,) (2,) (3,) (4,) (5,) &c. refer to the same Numbers in the *Pictures*, as those in the *Cut* do to the same Figures among the *Words*: And that *m* stands for Masculine, *f* for Feminine, and *n* for Neuter. Also that a short Syllable is marked thus [˘], and a long Syllable thus [ˉ].



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THE LONDON VOCABULARY.

I. OF THINGS.



A THING
batb

A Name

A Sign

A Mark, or Note

A Mode, or Manner

R ES, is, f.

Nōmen, nominis, nō

Signum, i, n.

Nōta, æ, f.

Mōdus, i, m.

A Kind
A Part
Or Member

Gēnus, ěris, n.
 Part, tis, f.
 Membrum, i, n.

PART is

An Half
A Fragment, or broken Piece
A Crum, or little Piece

Dīmīdium, i, n.
 Frustum, i, n.
 Mīca, æ, f.

THINGS have also their

Cause
Nature
Fortune
Beginning
End
Order
Time
Number
Place
Space

Causa, æ, f.
 Nātūra, æ, f.
 Fortūna, æ, f.
 Princīpium, ii, n.
 Fīnis, is, d.
 Ordo, īnis, m.
 Tempus, ōris, n.
 Nū.ěrus, i, m.
 Lōcus, i, m.
 Spātium, i, n.

A THING is

The World
A Body
The Sky
A Spirit

Mundus, i, m.
 Corpus, ōris, n.
 Æthēr, ěris, m.
 Spīritus, us, m.

God Created the World out of

Nothing

Nīhīlum, i, n.

In a BODY there is

Matter
Form
Figure

Mātēria, æ, f.
 Forma, æ, f.
 Fīgūra, æ, f.

In the SKY there are

The Sun	3	Sōl, is, m.
The Moon	4	Lūna, æ, f.
A Star	5	Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

Light		Lūx, cis, f.
A Sun-beam	6	Jūbar, is, n.

When Light is withheld, there is made

A Shadow		Umbra, æ, f.
Darkness		Tēnēbræ, ārum, f.

A SPIRIT is

God		Dēus, i, m.
An Angel	7	Angēlus, i, m.
A Mind		Mens, tis, f.
A Soul		Or, "Anīmus, i, m.
A Devil		"Anima, æ, f.
		Diābōlus, i, m.

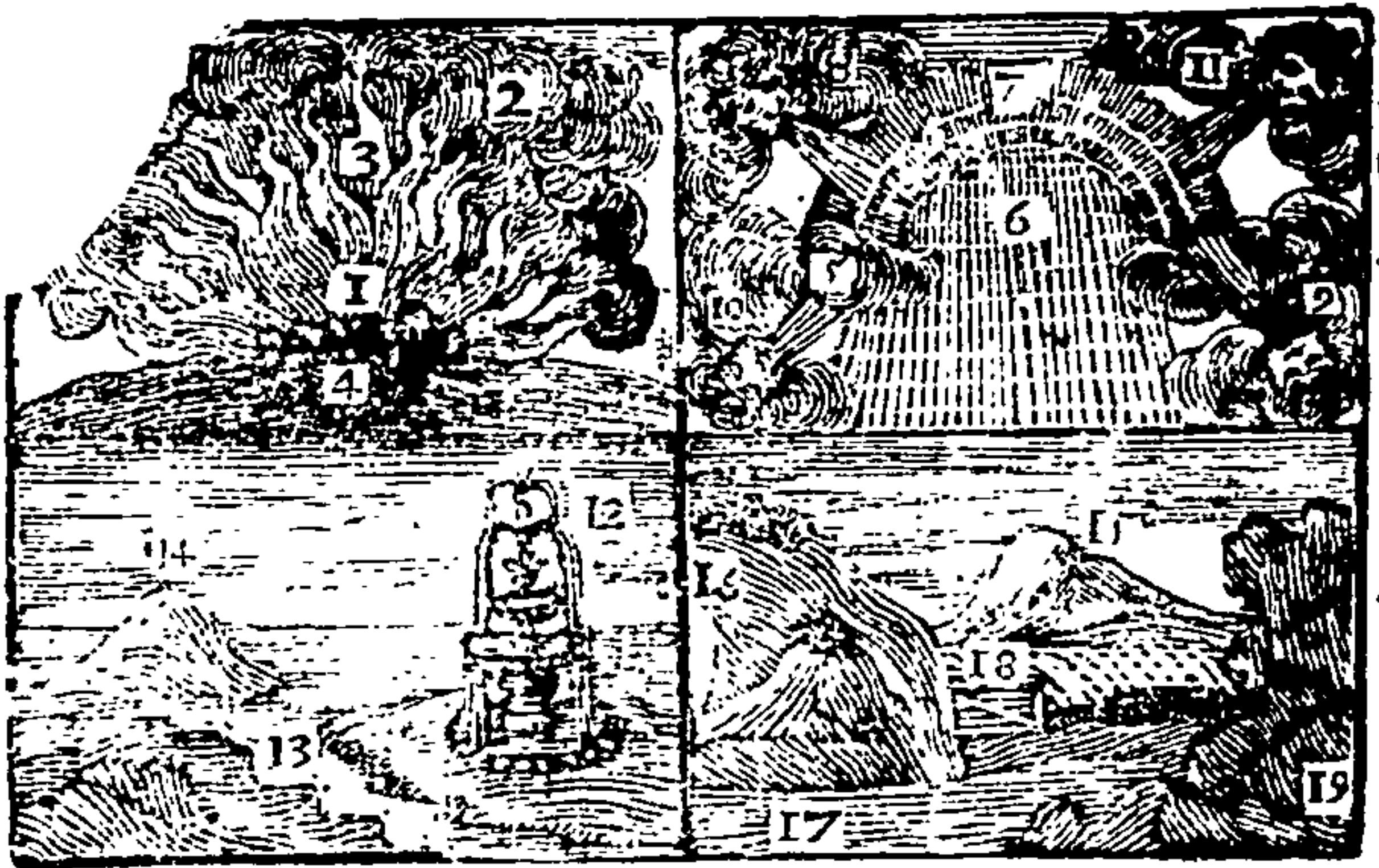
Who inhabit

Heaven	8	² Cœlum, i, n.
The Element		"Elēmentum, i, n.
Hell		³

¹ This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.² In the Plural *Cœli, Cœlorum*, m.³ *Loci Inferi*.

LONDON.

II. Of the ELEMENTS.



In the World are Four ELEMENTS, or Beginnings of all Things.

FIRE
AIR
WATER
EARTH

Ignis, is, m.
Aër, ĕris, m.
Aqua, æ, f.
Tellus, ūris, f.

From the FIRE (1) cometh

A Spark
Smoke 2
A Flame 3
Soot

Scintilla, æ, f.
Fūmus, i, m.
Flamma, æ, f.
Fūligo, ĩnis, f.

In the FIRE are

A Firebrand 4
A Live, or Hot Coal
Embers, or warm Ashes

Torris, is, m.
P.ūna, æ, f.
Fāvilla, æ, f.

After

VOCABULARY.

5

After the FIRE there remains

<i>A Dead Coal</i>	Carbo ōnis, m.
<i>A Dead or Quench'd Brand</i>	Titio, ōnis, m.
<i>Ashes</i>	Cinis, ĕris, m.
<i>Or Cinders</i>	Cr, Ciner

In the AIR (6) are

<i>A Cloud</i>	Nubes, is, f.
<i>A Fog or Mist</i>	Nĕoŭia, æ, f.
<i>A Stream</i>	Vāpor, ōnis, m.
<i>The Rainbow</i> 7	Iris, ĩris, f.
<i>A Wind</i>	Ventus, i, m.
<i>A gentle wind</i>	Aura, æ, f.

The Four Chief Winds are

<i>The East Wind</i> 8	Eurus, i, m.
<i>The West Wind</i> 9	Zephyrus, i, m.
<i>The North Wind</i> 10	Aquilo, ōnis, m.
<i>The South Wind</i> 11	Auster, tri, m.

From a CLOUD cometh

<i>Rain</i>	Plūvia, æ, f.
<i>Snow</i>	Nix, nĭvis, f.
<i>Hail</i>	Grando, dĭnis, f.
<i>Dew</i>	Ros, iōris, m.
<i>Frost</i>	Gelu, n. <i>Undeclined</i>
<i>Hoar or white Frost</i>	Plūina, æ, f.
<i>Thunder</i>	Tō-ĭru, n. <i>Undeclined</i>
<i>A Thunder bolt</i>	Fulmen, ĭnis, n.
<i>Lightning</i>	Fulgur, ūris, n.

Rain if it fall's close or thick is

<i>A Shower</i>	Imber, ris, m.
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Rain if it be fierce, is

<i>A great Shower, or 'torm</i>	Nĭmbus, i, m.
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* This is properly an Adjective, *aqua* being understood.

WATER is

<i>A Spring or Fountain</i>	12	Fons. tis, m.
<i>A River</i>	13	Rivus, i, m.
<i>A Wave</i>		Or, Amnis, is, m.
<i>The Sea</i>		Unda, æ, f.
		Mare, is, n.

The Main Sea that compasseth the World is
The Ocean | Ocēānus, i, m.

A River hath

<i>A Bank</i>	Rīpa, æ, f.
<i>A Brink</i>	Margo, īnis, d. rather m.
<i>A Channel</i>	Alvēus, i, m.
<i>A Whirlpool</i>	Vortex, ītis, m.
<i>A Gulf</i>	Gurges, īi, m.
<i>A Shallow or Ford</i>	Vādum, i, n.

From WATER cometh

<i>A Drop</i>	Gutta, æ, f.
<i>A Bubble</i>	Bulla, æ, f.
<i>Foam, or Froth</i>	Spūma, æ, f.
<i>Ice</i>	Gāciēs, ēi, f.

WATER, when it wanteth vent, spreads itself into

<i>A Pool, or Pond</i>	Stagnum, i, n.
<i>A Lake</i>	Lacus, us, m.
<i>A Marsh, or Fen</i>	Pālus, ūtis, f.
<i>A Ditch</i>	Lacūna, æ, f.

The Sea hath

<i>A Shore</i>	Litus, ōris, n.
<i>A Haven, or Port</i>	Portus, us, m.
<i>A Gulph of the Sea, or Bay</i>	Sinus, us, m.
<i>An Arm, or Strait</i>	Frētum, i, n.

Land inclosed with Sea or Water is

<i>An Isle, or Island</i>	14	Insūla, æ, f.
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The EARTH is

Land	Terra, æ, f.
Ground	Hūmus, i, f.
Firm Ground	Solum, i, n.
	Or, Fundus, i, m.

Upon the EARTH is

An Hill	15	[16	Collis, is, m.
A Mountain, or great Hill			Mons, tis, m.
A plain Field	18		Campus, i, m.
A Vale or Valley	17		Vallis, is, f.
A Rock	19		Rupes, is, f.

EARTH mixed with water is

Mud	Līnus, is, m.
Mire, or Dirt	Coenum, i, n.
	Or, Lūm, i, n.

EARTH without water is

Dust	Pulvis, ĕris, m.
	Or, Pulver, ĕris, m.

EARTH cut up with its own Herb is

A Turf	Cēpes, itis, m.
A Clod of Earth is	Glēbo, æ, f.

The Kinds of EARTH are

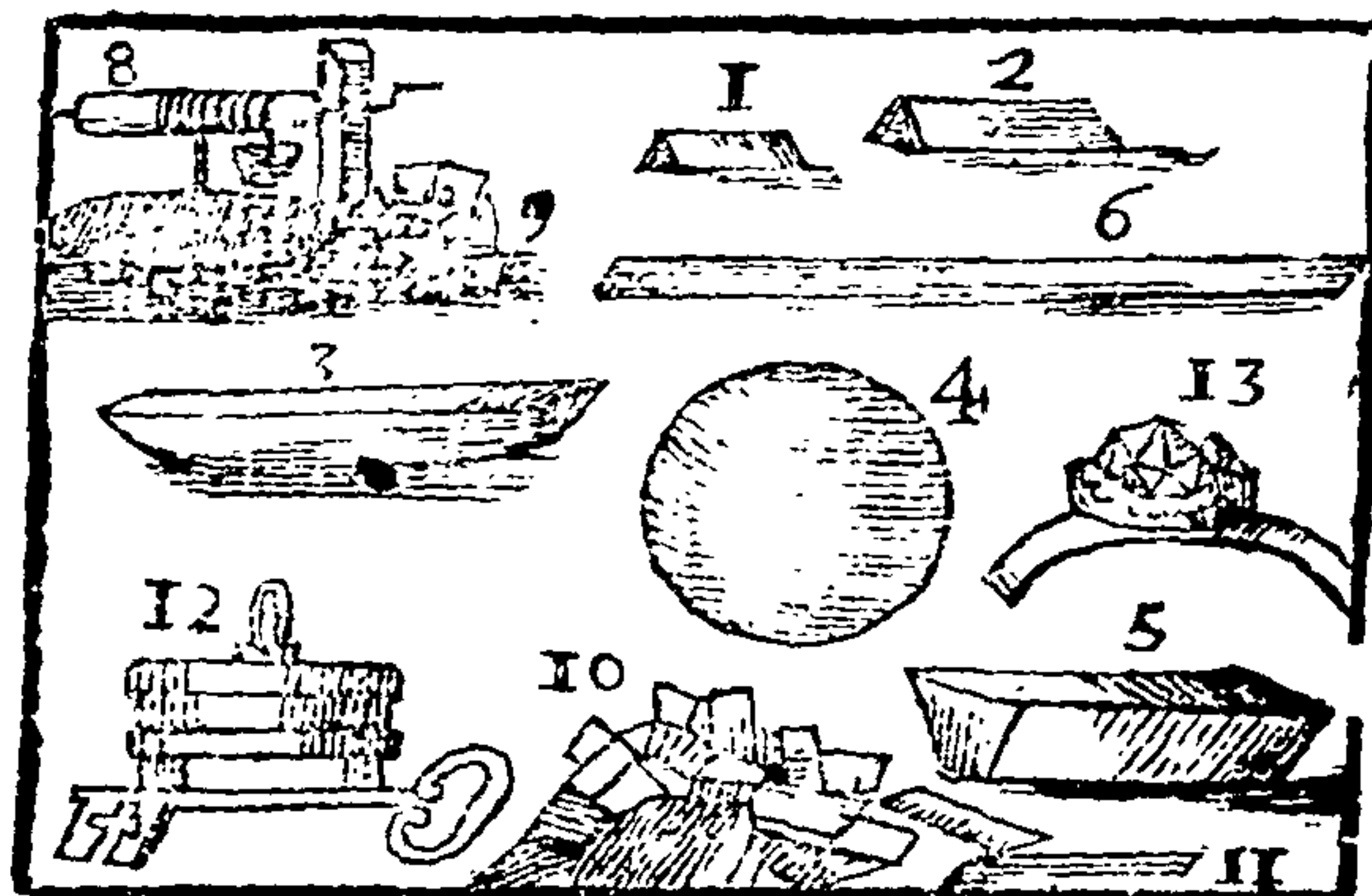
Clay	Argilla, æ, f.
M-rā, or white Earth	Marga, æ, f.
Buddle, or Red Oker	Rēb īci, æ, f.
Chalk	Crēta, æ, f.

Out of the EARTH is taken

A Mineral	Mīnēra, æ, f.
A Plant	Planta, æ, f.

¹ This is no Latin, but an Italian Word; and therefore should have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.

III. of MINERALS and METALS.



The EARTH, or Matter of which any thing dug out of the EARTH is made, is called a Mineral, or the Ore.

A MINERAL is

JUICE
A Metal
A Stone 9

SUCCUS,
Metallum, i, n.
Lapis, idis, m.

MINERAL Juices are

Salt
Alum
Sulphur
Amber

Sāl, is, m.
Alūmen, inis, n.
Sulfur, ūris, n.
Succinum, i, n.

A METAL is all that which is digged and fetched out of the EARTH, as,

Gold	1	Aurum, i, n.
Silver	2	Argentum, i, n.
Lead	3	Plumbum, i, n.
Copper	4	Æs, æris, n.
Tin	5	Stannum, i, n.
Iron	6	Ferrum, i, n.

Out of LEAD is made

Red Lead	Sandyx, icis, m.
Called by the Moderns	Minium, i. n.
White Lead	Cerussa, æ, f.

Artificial METALS [such as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper, and the Calaminary Stone called Brass—Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron called

Steel | Chalybs, ybis, m.

From Copper or Brass cometh a green Rust, or Verdigrise | Ærugo, inis, f.

METALS are digged out of

A Mine 8 | Focina, æ, f.

A Stone is an *harā*, dry, (fossile) Body, and is

Sand	Arēna, æ, f.
Gravel	Glārēa, æ, f.
A big Stone 10	Sāxum, i, n.
A Flint Stone	Silex, isis, d.
A Pumice Stone	Pūmex, icis, m.

* This Word is also used by Virgil, Lucretius, and Lucan. 3. 6. for the MINE itself.

A Whetstone 11*A Marvel**A Loadstone* 12*A Jewel* 13

Cos, ōtis, f.

Marmor, ōris, n.

Magnes, ētis, m.

Gemma, æ, f.

*A JEWEL, or Precious Stone is**A Diamond**A Sapphire**A Chrysolite**An Emerald**A Carbuncle of a fiery Co-**A Jasper* [lowr*An Agate*

Adāmas, antis, m.

Sāpphirus, i, f.

Chrysōlithus, i, m.

Smāragdus, i, m.

Pȳrōpus, i, m.

Jaspis, idis, f.

Achātes, æ. or is, m.

*Like to Jewels are**Glass**A Crystal**A Pearl*

Vitrum, i, n.

Crystallus, i, f.

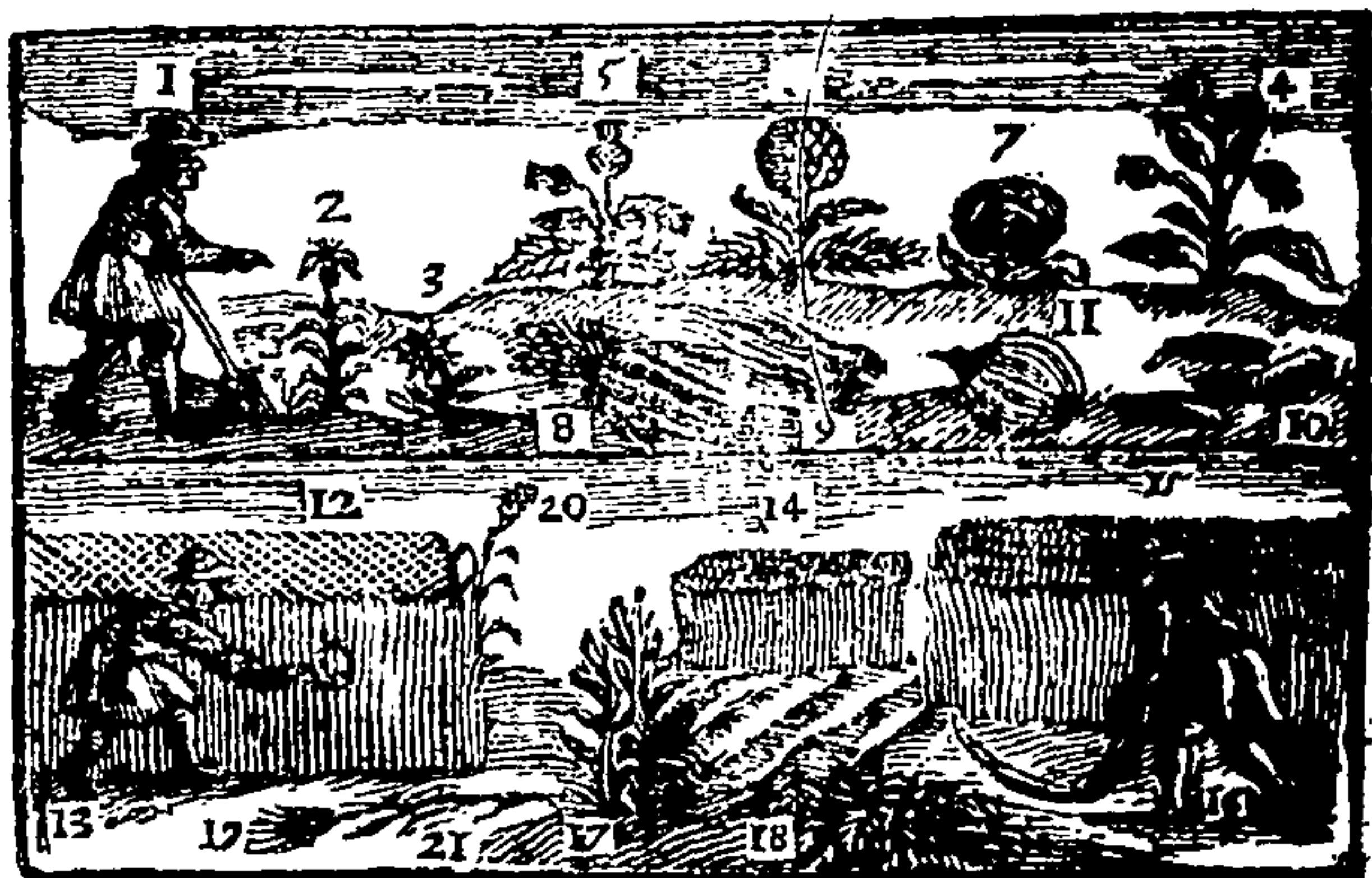
Or, Crystallum, i, n.

Margārita, æ, f.

¹ It ought to be written with an Z, and not with an S.



IV. OF PLANTS.



A PLANT is

A N Herb
A SHRUB
A TREE

Herba, æ, f.
Frutex, icis, m.
Arbor, ðris, f.

An HERB is

Grass
Flax
Stalks of Corn or Grain

Grāmen, inis, n.
Līnum, i, n.
Frūmentum, i, n.

The Names of some of the most common HERBS are

A Bar
A Root or Stalk
A Herb

Lappa, æ, f.
Fīlix, icis, f.
Cicūta, æ, f.

Hyssop

Hyssop		Hyssopus, i, f.
A Lilly	2	Lilium, ii, n.
Mallow		Malva, æ, f.
Marygold		Caltha, æ, f.
Marjoram		Amaraucus, i, m.
Mint		Mentha, æ, f.
Moss		Muscus, i, m.
A Masbroom. or Toadstool		Fungus, i, m.
A Nettle		Urtica, æ, f.
Parsley		Apium, ii, n.
A Poppy	4	Papaver, æris, n.
A Rush		Juncus, i, m.
Saffron		Crœcus, i, m.
Sage		Salvia, æ, f.
Sorrel		Lapathus, i, m.
Sea Weed		Alga, æ, f.
Southern Wood		Abiſſionum, i, n.
A Thistle	5	Carduus, i, m.
Thyme		Thymus, i, m.
Vervain		Thymum, i, n.
A Violet		Verbena, æ, f.
Worm-Wood		Viola, æ, f.
		Abſinthium, ii, n.

Eatable HERBS

An Artichoke	6	Ōlus, æris, n.
Asparagus, Sperage, or Sparrow grafs		Cinara, æ, f.
Lettice		Asparagus, i, m.
Coleworts		Lactuca, æ, f.
		Brassica, æ, f.

Which becoming headed are called

Cabbage 7

Eatable Roots are

Beet		Beta, æ, f.
Garlick		Allium, ii, n.

This is called Brassica Capitata.

<i>A Leek</i>			<i>Petrum, i, n.</i>
<i>An Onion</i>	9		<i>Cēpe, i, n. &</i>
			<i>Cēpa, æ, f.</i>
<i>Radish</i>	3		<i>Rāphāns, i, n.</i>
<i>A Turnip</i>			<i>Rēpum, i, n.</i>

Oleraceous FRUIT, are

<i>A Cucumber</i>	10		<i>Cūcūmis, is, & ēis, m.</i>
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The biggest sort of which Fruit is

<i>A Pompon, or Pomkin</i>			<i>Pēpo, ōis, n.</i>
----------------------------	--	--	----------------------

A delicious sort of which Fruit is

<i>A Melon</i>			<i>Mēlo, ōis, m.</i>
----------------	--	--	----------------------

As the biggest sort is

<i>A Gourd</i>			<i>Cūcurbīta, æ, f.</i>
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(12) CORN is

<i>Barley</i>	14		<i>Hordeum, i, n.</i>
<i>Millet, or Groat</i>			<i>Mīllom, ii, n.</i>
<i>An Oat</i>	15		<i>Avēna, æ, f.</i>
<i>Rice</i>			<i>Orīza, æ, f.</i>
<i>Wheat</i>	13		<i>Trīta, ōis, n.</i>

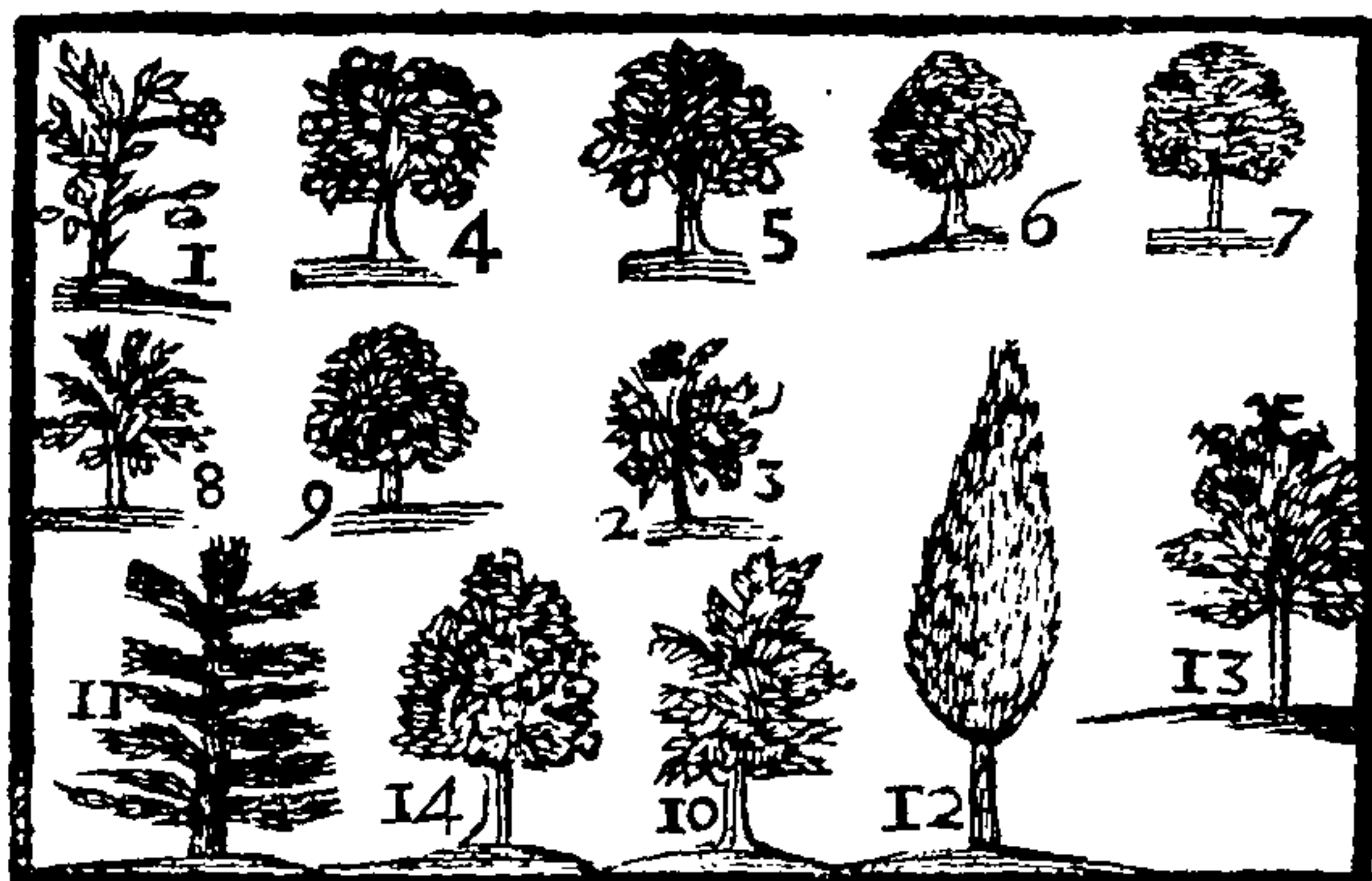
Whence cometh

<i>Meal or Flour</i>			<i>Fāīna, æ, f.</i>
<i>Bran</i>			<i>Furur, ūis, n.</i>
<i>Pulse</i>			<i>Lēgūmen, īnis, n.</i>
<i>is</i>			
<i>A Bean</i>	17		<i>Fāsa, æ, f.</i>
<i>Ornel</i>			<i>Lōlūm, ii, n.</i>
<i>Lentils</i>			<i>Lenz, tis, f.</i>
<i>A Pea</i>			<i>Pīson, i, n.</i>
<i>Vetches, or Tares</i>	18		<i>Vāīa, æ, f.</i>

<i>The Beard</i>	19	Arīta, æ, f.
<i>An Ear</i>	20	S. īca, æ, f.
<i>A Grain, or single Corn</i>		G ā um, i, n.
<i>An Husk</i>		hīma, æ, f.
<i>The Stalk</i>		hūmus, i, m.
<i>Standing CORN is</i>	12	Sēges, ēus, f.
<i>A mixture of sundry Grains</i>		
<i>Or Mescelline is</i>		Farrāgo, īus, f.



V. OF TREES and SHRUBS.



A SHRUB is a Plant which riseth not up to the just
Bigness of a Tree : such is

THE Bramble
The Juniper

Ivy

The Myrtle

A Reed

The Rose Bush 1

The Tamarisk

The Vine 2

beareth

A Bunch of Grapes 3

A Vine Leaf is

Rubus, i, m. or f.
Juniperus, f.

Hedera, æ, f.

Myrtus, i, f.

Calamus, i, m.

Or Arundo, ius, f.

Rosa, æ, f.

Myrica, æ, f.

Vitis. is, f.

Uva, æ, f.

Pampinus, i, m.

SOME BEARING Trees are

The Apple Tree

The Fig-Tree

The Medlar Tree

Malus, i, f.

Ficus, us, f.

Mespilus, i, f.

The

The Pear-tree 6

Pȳrus, i, f.

The Service, or Sorb-tree | Sorbus, i, f.

PLUMB-BEARING Trees are

The Cherry tree 7

Cērāsus, i, f.

The Olive-tree

Olīva, æ, f.

The Palm tree

Or, Olēa, æ, f.

The Plumb-tree 8

Palma, æ, f.

Prūnus, i, f.

BERRY-BEARING Trees are

The Bay tree

Laurus, i, or us, f.

The Box-tree

Buxus, i, f.

The Elder tree

Sambūcus, i, f.

The Mulberry-tree 9

Mōrus, i, f.

The Yew-tree

Taxus, i, f.

NUT-BEARING Trees are

The Almond-tree

Amygdāla, æ, f.

The Beech tree

Fāgus, i, f.

The Filbert tree

Cōtȳlus, i, f.

The Walnut-tree 14

Juglans, dis, f.

FOREST-TREES are

The Alder-tree

Alnus, i, f.

The Ash-tree 10

Fraxīnus, f.

The wild Ash

Ornus, i, f.

The Birch-tree

Bētūla, æ, f.

The Cedar-tree 11

Cedrus, i, f.

The Cork-tree

Sūber, ěris, n.

The Cypres-tree 12

Cupressus, i, or us, f.

The Elm 13

Ulmus, i, f.

The Fir-tree

Abies, ětis, f.

The Lime, or Linden tree

Tilia, æ, f.

The Maple

Acer, ěris, n.

The Oak

Quercus, us, f.

<i>An Oak of the hardest kind</i>	Rōbur, ōris, n.
<i>The Holm Oak</i>	~Ilex, icis, f.
<i>The Pine tree</i>	Pīnus, us, f.
<i>The Plane-tree</i>	Plātānus, i, f.
<i>The Poplar-tree</i>	Pōpūlus, i, f.
<i>The Turpentine-tree</i>	Tērēbinthus, i, f.
<i>The Willow-tree</i>	Sālix, icis, f.

TREES bear

<i>Fruit</i>	Fructus, us, m.
<i>is</i>	
<i>A Pome</i>	Pōmum, i, n.
<i>A Nut</i>	Nux, ūcis, f.
<i>A Berry</i>	Bacca, æ, f.

A POME is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin or Peel is not hard ; such is.

<i>An Apple</i>	Mālum, i, n.
<i>A Cherry</i>	Cērāsum, i, n.
<i>A Date</i>	Dactylus, i, m.
<i>A Fig</i>	Ficus, i, or us, f.
<i>A Medlar</i>	Mespīlum, i, n.
<i>An Olive</i>	~Olīva, æ, f.
<i>A Pear</i>	Pȳrum, i, n.
<i>A Plum</i>	Prūnum, i, n.
<i>The forb Apple</i>	Sorbum, i, n.

A NUT is here taken for any Fruit which hath a hard shell ; such is

<i>An Almond</i>	Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>A Chesnut</i>	~Castrā ēa, æ, f.
<i>A Hazel</i>	~Avellāna, æ, f.
<i>A Walnut</i>	Juglans, dis, f.

These are Adjectives, the Word Nux being understood.

A BERRY is a small round Fruit growing on Trees or Scrubs, such is

<i>A Grape</i>	Acīnus i, m.
<i>A Mulberry</i>	Mōrum, i, n.
<i>A Strawberry</i>	Frāgum, i, n.

SPICE BEARING Trees bring forth

SPICE <i>is</i>	Arōma, tis, n.
Cinnamon	Cāfia, æ, f.
Ginger	Or, Cinnānum, i, n. in Or,
Mace	Zingiber, ěris, n.
Pepper	Macis, ědis, f. in Plantus,
	Pīper, ěris, n.

The OAK bears

<i>An Oak Corn, or Acorn</i>	Glans, glandis, f.
------------------------------	--------------------

From TREES also come

<i>Frankincense</i>	Thus, thūris, n.
<i>Pitch</i>	Pix, pīcis, f.
<i>Resin</i>	Rēsīna, æ, f.

PARTS of a PLANT are

<i>The Root</i>	Rādix, ěcis, f.
<i>The Stump</i>	Stirps, is, f.
<i>The Stalk</i>	Caulis, is, m.
<i>The Bark</i>	Cortex, ěcis, d.
<i>A Bough or Branch</i>	Rāmus, i, m.
<i>A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon</i>	Surcūlus, i, m.
<i>A Sucker or shoot, that grows out of the Roots, or Sides of the Stock</i>	S Ō' n, ōnis, m.
<i>A fresh, or green Leaf</i>	Frors, Frondis, f.
<i>A dead, or withered Leaf</i>	Fēlium, ii, n.
<i>A Blossom, or Flower</i>	Flos, flō. i, m.

TREES *have**Wood*

| Lignum, i, n.

*Which hath**A Knot*

| Nōdus, i, m.

*Of Wood is made**A Faggot*

| Fascis, is, m.

*A Nut hath**A Shell*

| Pŭcāmen, īn's, n.

A Kernel

| Nuc ēus, i, m.

*Trees growing together make**A Wood*

| Sylva, æ, f.

A Forest

| Salus, us, m.

A Grove

| Nēnus, ōris, n.

*A Grove consecrated to some
God is*

| Lūcus, i, m.

*A Place planted with Trees
is*

| Arbusum, i, n.

*A Place planted with Wil-
lows is*

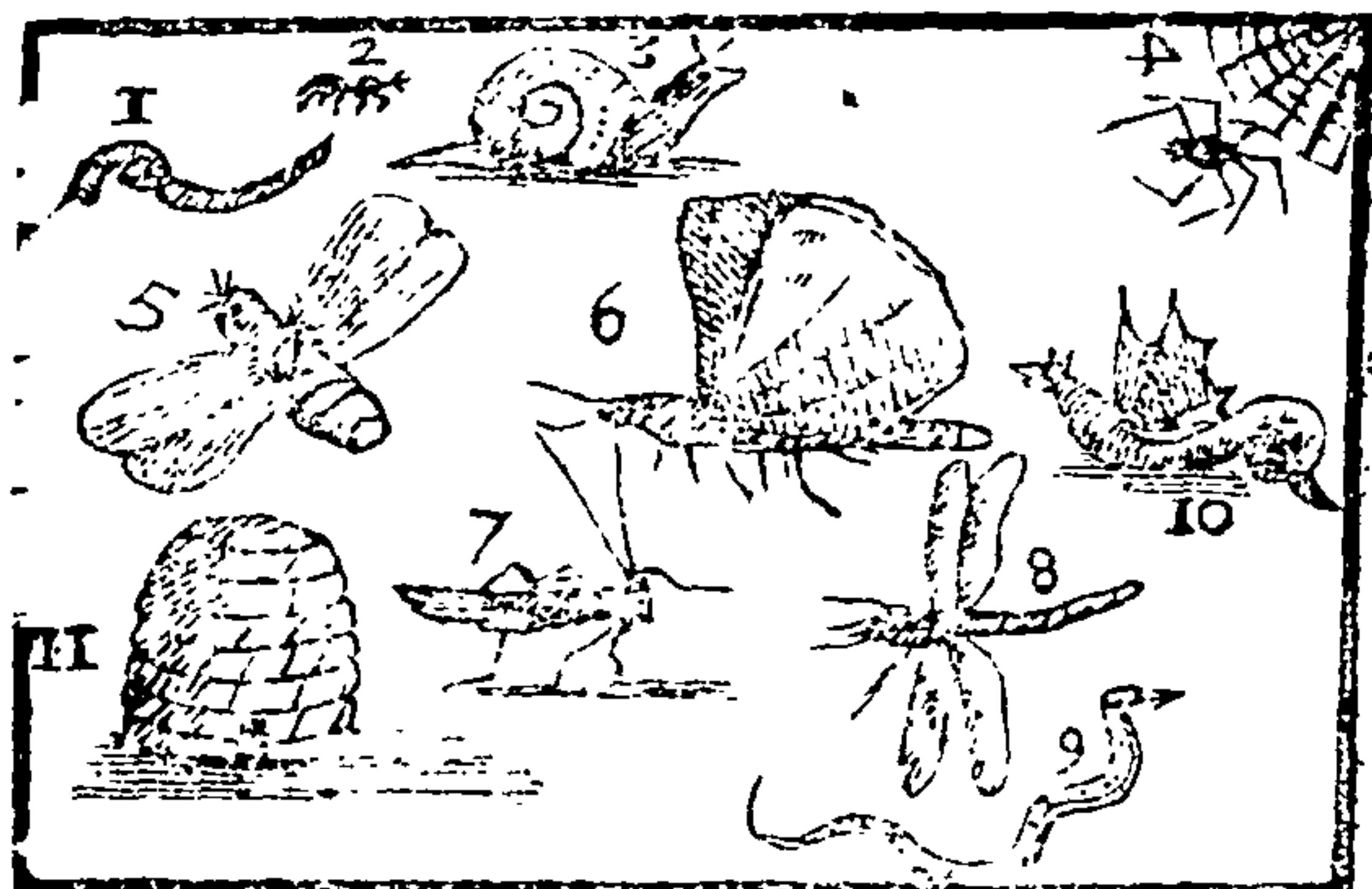
| Sālīa m, i, n.

*A Place planted with Oak
is*

| Quercēum, i, n.



VI. OF INSECTS.



AN Animal, or
Living Creature
bath

Life
Sense
Sex

ANimal, ālis, 3rd.

Vita, æ, f.
Sensus, us, m.
Sexus, us, m.

There are five outward SENSES

The SIGHT

The HEARING

The SMELL

The TASTE

The TOUCH, or FEELING

Visus, us, m.

Auditus, us, m.

Odoratus, us, m.

Gustus, us, m.

Tactus, us, m.

By the SENSES are perceived

Colour	Cōlor, ōris, m.
A Sound	Ōnus, ī, m.
Or, Voice	Vox, ōcis, m.
A scent or Smell	Odor, ōcis, m.
Taste, or Relish	Sāpor, ōris, m.

Besides the five OUTWARD SENSES above mentioned, there are three INWARD SENSES given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things.

The Common Sense	¹
The Fancy	²
The Memory	Mēmōria, æ, f.

The SENSES at REST is called

Sleep	Sinnus, ī, m.
A Male	Mas, āris, m.
A Female	Fēmīna, æ, f.

An ANIMAL is

An Insect	Insectum, ī, n.
A Serpent	³ Serpens, tis, d: Or Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	Avis, is, d.
A Beast	Bestia, æ, f.
A Fish	Piscis, is, m.
A Man	Hōmo, īnis, m.

¹ Called *Sensus communis*.

² *Phantasia*, æ, f.

³ *Serpens* is an Adjective, and when it is taken in the Masculine Gender, *Anguis* is understood; when in the Feminine, *Bestia* is understood.

INSECTS are small *Animals* without *Blood*, having an *Incisure*, or *Resemblance of Cutting*, common to most of them, in some part of their *Bodies*.

CREEPING INSECTS are

<i>A Worm</i> 1	Vermis, is, m.
<i>An Ant, Formet, or Pismire</i> 2	Formica, æ, f.
<i>A Caterpillar</i>	Etūca, æ, f.
<i>A Flea</i>	Fūlex, icis, m.
<i>A Glow Worm</i>	Cicindē, æ, f.
<i>A Horse Leech</i>	Hirūdo, inis, f.
<i>A Louse</i>	Pē. icūlus, i, m.
<i>A Weeb</i>	Tī ēa, æ, f.
<i>Nits</i>	Lendes, ium, f.
<i>A Silk Worm</i>	Bombyx, ŷcis, m.
<i>A Snail</i> 3	Līmax, ācis, d.
<i>A Spider</i> 4	Arānēa, æ, f.
<i>A Water-Spider</i>	Tīpūla, æ, f.
<i>A Tick</i>	Rīcīnus, i, m.
<i>A Wall Louse, Bug, or Chinch</i>	Cimex, icis, m.

FLYING INSECTS are

<i>A Bee</i> 5	Apis, is, f.
<i>A Beetle</i>	Scānābæus, i, m.
<i>A Breeze, Gadfly, or Ox fly</i>	A ilus, i, m.
<i>A Butte fly</i> 6	Apilio, Ōn's, m.
<i>A Cical, or Baulm Cricket</i>	icāca, æ, f.
<i>A Cricket</i>	Gyllus, i, m.
<i>A Fly</i>	Musca, æ, f.
<i>A Gnat</i>	Cūl-x, icis, m.
<i>A Grasshopper, or Locust</i> 7	Lōcust, æ, f.

• This **INSECT** is unknown in *England*, but very common in *Italy*.

A Spanish fly
A Wasp
An Hornet, or great Wasp 8
A Drone
barb not
A Sting

A SERPENT or CREEPER is

An Adder, or Viper 9
An Asp
A Basilisk
A Dragon 10
A Lizard
A Salamander
A Scorpion
A Snake
A Water-Snake

Cantāris, īdis, f.
Vespa, æ, f.
Crābro, ōnis, m.
Fūcus, i, m.

Acūlēus, i, m.

A SERPENT or CREEPER is

Vī, ēra, æ, f.
A pī, īdis, f.
Bā ilr'cus, i, m.
Diāco, ōnis, m.
Lātentus, i, m.
Sā ā nandra, æ, f.
Sc rīu, ii m.
Or, S. rpio, ōnis, m.
(ōūber, bri, m.
Nātrix, īdis, m.
Or Hýdrus, i, m.

A Bee is

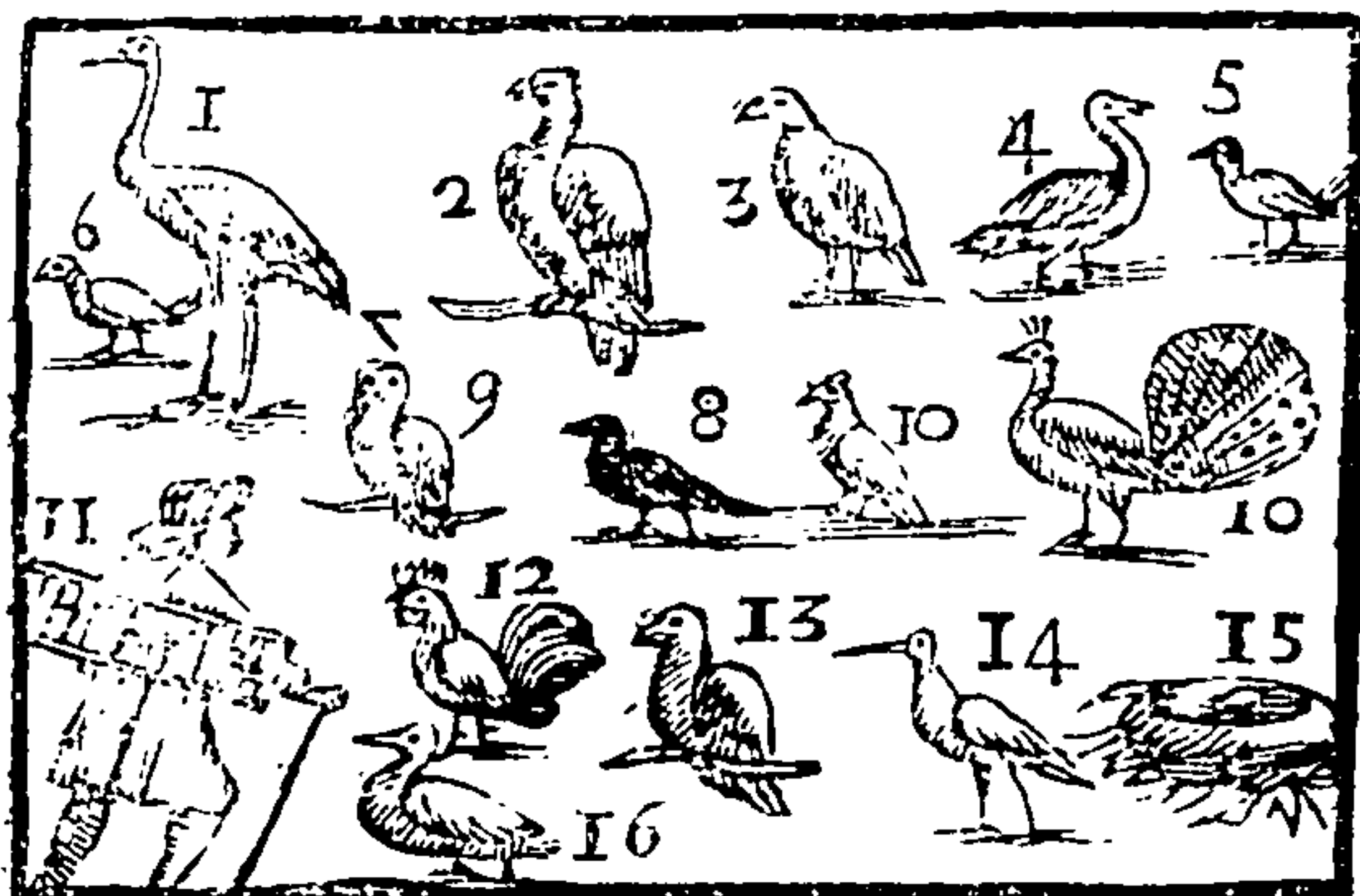
A Bee-Hive 11

maketh
Honey
An Honey Comb
Wax
A Swarm of Bees is

Alveāre, is, n.
Alveārium, ii, n.

Mel, lis, n.
Fāvus, i, m.
Cē, a, æ, f.
Exāmen, īnis, n.

VII. OF B I R D S



Singing BIRDS (11) are

A Black Bird
A Chaffinch

A Gold Finch

A Green Finch

A Lark

A Nightingale

A Quail

A Robbin Red Breast

A Starling or Stare

A Thrush

A Titmouse

M Erula, æ, f.
Fringilla, æ, f.
Carduelis, is, f.
Or, Acanthis, idis, f.
Chloris, idis, f.
O, Viréo, ōnis, m.
Alauda, æ, f.
Luscinia, æ, f.
Coturnix, icis, f.
Erithacus, i, m.
Sturnus, i, m.
Turdus, i, n.
Parus, i, m.

BIRDS which live about, or in WATRY PLACES, are

A Coot

Fūlica, æ, f.

& Fūlix, īcis, f.

A Crane 1

Grus, ſis, d.

A Diddapper, or Dab chick

Mergus, i, m.

A Duck 16

Anās, ætis, f.

A Goose 4

Anser, ētis, m.

An Heron

Ardea, æ, f.

A Pelican 3

Pēlicānus, i, m.

A Stork

Cicōnī, æ, f.

A Swan

Olor, ōis, m.

A Water Wagtail

Or, Cygnus, i, m.

Mō-ā-īal'a, æ, f.

Kings Fisher

Halcyon,

Or Alcýon, ōnis, f.

RAVENOUS BIRDS are

A Crow, or Rook 8

Cornix, ītis, f.

A Cuckow

Cūcūlus, i, m.

An Eagle

Aquīla, æ, f.

An Hawk

Accipiter, tris, m.

A Kite, or Glead

Milvus,

i, m.

A Magpy, or Piannet 5

Or, Miluus,

Pica, æ, f.

An Owl 9

Noctūa, æ, f.

A Parrot 13

Or, Bubo, ōnis, m.

A Raven

Pittācus, i, m.

Corvus, i, m.

A Vulture

Vultur, ſis, m.

Or, Vulturius, ii, m. Phæd

BIRDS dwelling about the HOUSE are

A Cock 12

Gallus, i, m.

Whose Female is

An Hen

Gallīna, æ, f.

<i>A Dove, or Pigeon</i>	10	Columbus, i, m.
<i>A Peacock</i>	10	Pavo, ōnis, m.
<i>A Sparrow</i>	6	Faller, ōris, m.
<i>A Swallow</i>		Hirundo, inis, f.

A Cock being gelt is called

<i>A Capon</i>	Cāpo, ōnis, m.
	Or, Cāpus, i m.

Besides these BIRDS before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as,

<i>A Bat</i>	Vespertilio, ōnis, m.
<i>An Hedge-Sparrow</i>	Curruca, æ, f.
<i>A Partridge</i>	Perdix, icis, f.
<i>A Pheasant</i>	Phasianus, i, m.
<i>A Ring Dove</i>	Columba, is, f.
<i>A Turtle Dove</i>	Turtur, ūris, m.

A BIRD bath

<i>A Bill, or Beak</i>	Rostrum, i, n.
<i>A Comb, or Crest</i>	Crista æ, f.
<i>A Wing</i>	Ala, æ, f.
<i>A Feather</i>	Pluma, æ, f.
<i>An hard Feather, or Quill</i>	Penna, æ, f.
<i>A Crop, or Gizzard</i>	Ingluvies, ei, f.

A BIRD lays in

<i>A Nest</i>	15	Nidus, i, m.
<i>A Egg</i>	15	Ovum, i, m.
<i>bathe</i>		
<i>A White</i>		Albumen, inis, n.
<i>A Yolk</i>		Vitellus, i, m.
<i>A Fowler, or Bird catcher</i>	11	Auceps, cūpis, m.

Catcheth BIRDS with

<i>Birdlime</i>	2	Viscum, i, n.
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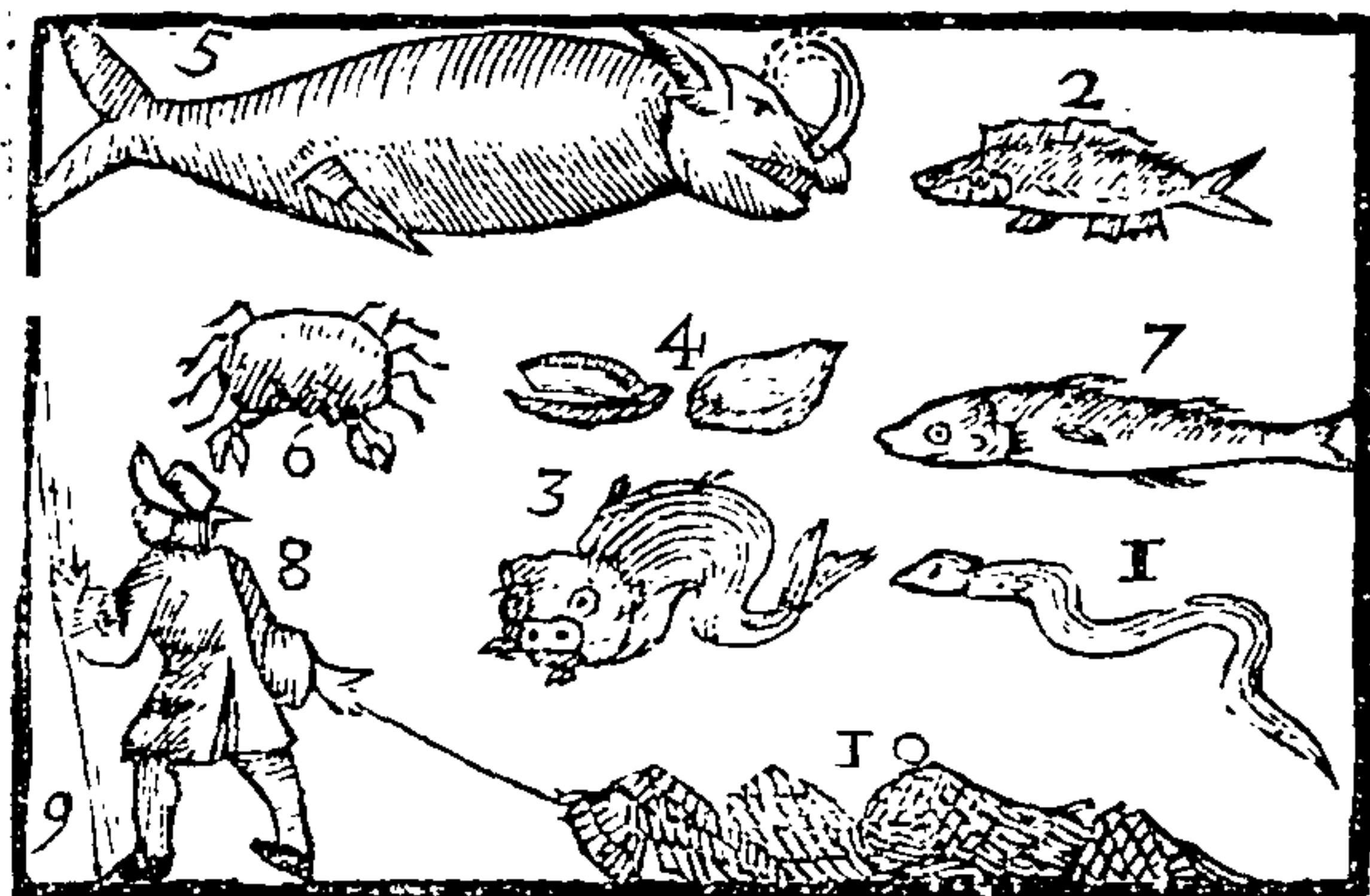
And puts them into

<i>A Cage, or Aviary</i>	11	Aviārium, ii, n.
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¹ Also a Poultier.

² Also a Shrub growing in Oak-Trees, called Mistletoe, or Mistletoe.
VIII. Of

VIII. OF FISHES

*River and Pond FISHES are*

A N Eel	1	Nauilla, æ, f.
A Gudgeon		Cobius, ii, m.
A Perch	2	Perca, æ, f.
A Pike		Lūnūs, ii, m.
A Tench		Tinca, æ, f.

Sea Fish are

A Dolphin	3	Delphīnus, i, m.
A Mullet		Mugil, īlis, m.
An Oyster	4	Ostrēa, æ, f.
A Whale	5	Bālæna, æ, f.

FISH common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

A Crab Fish	6	Cancer, cri, m.
A Salmon	7	Salmo, Ōnis, m.

FISHES have

Gills	Erarchiæ, ārum, pl. f.
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Instead of Feet they have

Fins	Pinnæ, ārum, f.
------	-----------------

FISHES have also

Scales	Squāma, æ, f.
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FISH that are covered with

A Shell	Testa, æ, f.
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are called

Shell Fish	Conchylia, ōrum, pl. n.
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A Fisherman	8	Piscātor, ōris, m.
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Catcheth FISH with

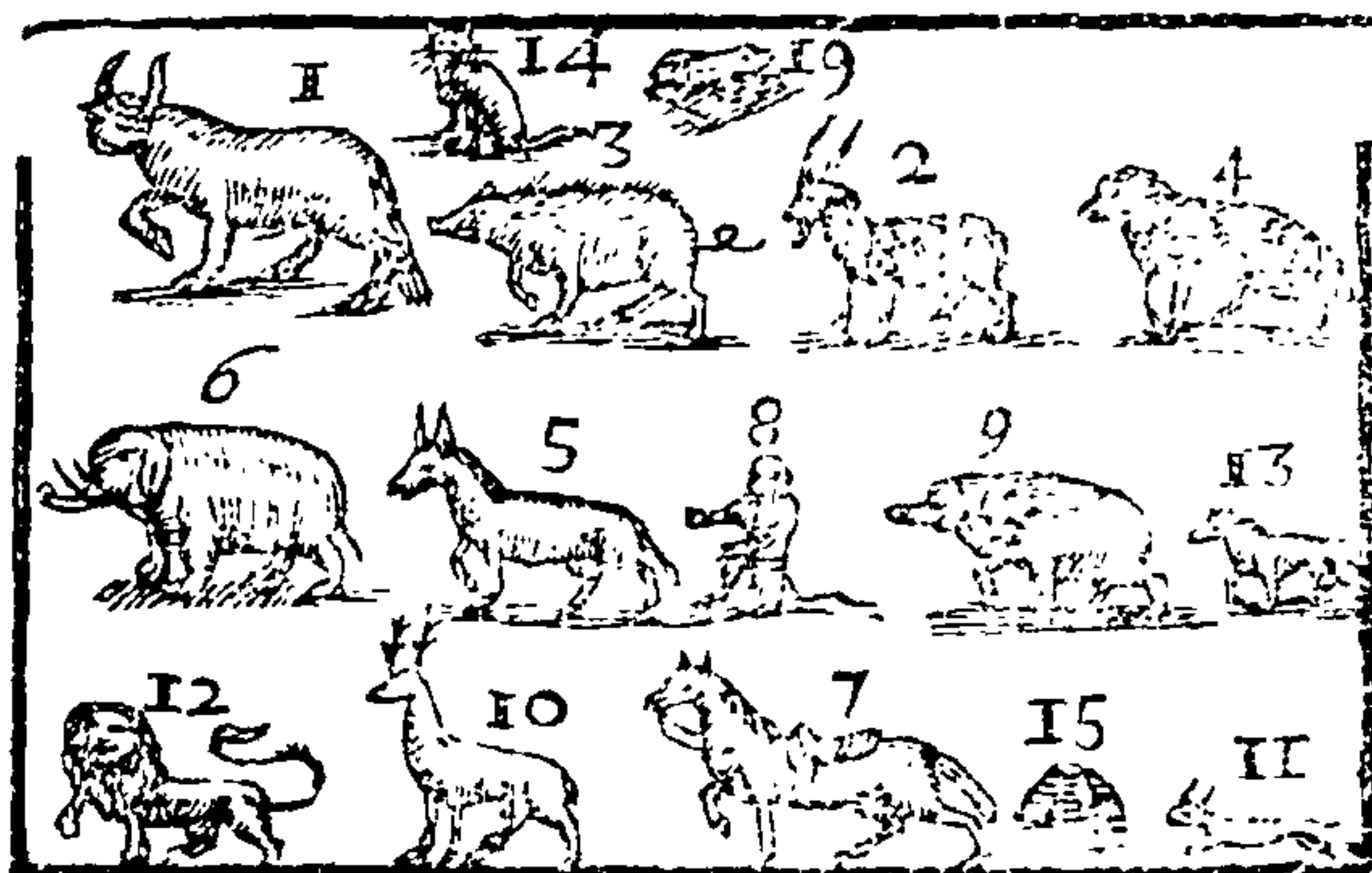
An Hook	9	Hāmus, i, m.
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A Net	10	Rēte, is, n.
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Salt Fish is		Salsāmentum, i, n.
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IX. Of Four-Footed BEASTS.



Some are Tame

as

CATTLE

The Labouring Beast

P

Ecus, ōris, n.

Jārentum, i. n.

*The Four Footed Creature which flieth fr m Men
is called*

A WILD Beast

Γῆς, α, f.

Cattle is

All Sorts of Neat

Ox, Bull, or Cow

Bos, Lōvis, m. & f.

*This is an adjective, B ſia or Tēus bring und r.
ſoud.*

A Bull 1 | *Taurus, i, m.*

Whose Female is

A Cow | *Vāca, æ, f.*

An He Goat 2 | *Hircus, i, m.*

A Gelded Goat | *Cāper, ri, m.*

An Hog 3 | *Iorcus, i, m.*

A Ram | *Ar̄ies, ēcis, m.*

Whose Female is

A Sheep 4 | *Ovis, is, f.*

A Cow brings forth

A Calf | *Vitūlus, i, m.*

A RAM gelded is called

A Weather | *Vervex, ēcis, m.*

A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called

An Heifer | *Jūvenca, æ, f.*

A She Goat | *Cāpra, æ, f.*

brings forth

A young Goat, or Kid | *Hælus, i, m.*

A SHEEP brings forth

A Lamb | *Agnus, i, m.*

A Sow | *Sus, suis, com.*

brings forth

A Pig | *Porcellus, i, m.*

A PIG not gelded is called

A Boar-Pig | *Verres, is, m.*

* *Sus* in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex, as the Word *Swine* is also in English; but with this Difference, that *Swine* is used in both Numbers.

A Pig gelded is called

A Barrow Pig

| ¹ Mājālis, is, m.

Labouring Beasts are

An Ass 5

A Camel

An Elephant 6

An Horse 7

| ² Asinus, i, m.

| Cāmēlus, i, m.

| ³ Elēphas, antis, m.

| ⁴ Equus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Mare

A Mule

| ⁵ Equa, æ, f.

| Mulus; i, m.

| & Mūla, æ, f.

To an Horse belong

A Bridle 7

A Saddle 7

| Frænum, i, n.

| ⁶ Ephippium, ii, n.

WILD BEASTS are

An Ape 8

A Bear 9

A wild Boar

A Coney or Rabbit

A ⁷ Deer 10

A Fox

An Hart, or Stag

| Sīmius, ii, m.

| Or, Sīmīa, æ, f.

| Ursus, i, m.

| ⁸ Aper, pri, m.

| Cūnicūlus, i, m.

| Dāmo, æ, com.

| Vulpes, is, f.

| Cervus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Hind

which bringeth forth

A Fawn

| Cerva, æ, f.

| Hinnūlus, i, m.

¹ Porcus is understood.

² The Male of this Creature is called a *Buck*, as the Female is called a *Doe*.

An Hare 11
An Hedge Hog
A Lion 12

Lēpus, ōris m.
 Echīnus, i, m.
 Leo, ōnis, m.

Whose Female is

<i>A Lioness</i>	Lēxena, æ, f.
<i>A Leopard</i>	Pardus, i, m.
<i>A Mole</i>	Talpa, æ, d.
<i>A Monkey or Marmoset</i>	Cercopīthēcus i, m.
<i>An Ounce</i>	Lynx, cis, f.
<i>A Panther</i>	Panthēra, æ, f.
<i>A Porcupine</i>	Hystrix, icis, f.
<i>A Squirrel</i>	Sciūrus, i, m.
<i>A Tyger</i>	Tīgris, is, f.
<i>A Wolf</i>	Lūpus, i, m.

BEASTS *that dwell about the House are*

<i>A Dog or Bitch</i> 13	Cānis, is, com.
<i>A Cat</i> 14	Fēlis, is, f.
<i>A Mouse</i> 15	Mus, mēris, m.
<i>A Rat</i>	
<i>A Weasel</i>	Mustēla, æ, f.

A Mouse is taken in

<i>A Mouse Trap</i> 15	Muscīpūla, æ, f. Or, Muscīpūlum, i, n, Placid
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Four-Footed Beasts *that live as well by Water as Land, are*

<i>A Beaver</i>	Fīber, ri, m.
<i>A Crocodil</i>	² Crōcōīlus, i, m.
<i>A Frog</i> 19	Rāna, æ, f.
<i>A Tortoise</i>	Testūdo, īnis, f.

¹ Commonly called *Sorex*.

² It ought to be written *Corcodilus*

A Number of Small Cattle, as Sheep &c.
is called

A Flock | Grex, grēgis, m.

A Number of Big CATTLE, as Cæen, &c. is called

An Herd | Armentum, i, n.

**A little dog, Whelp, Kit-
ling, the Young of all
Beasts is,** | Că ūlus, i m.

BEASTS have [Some]

An Hoof | Ungŭla, æ, f.

An Horn | Cornu, n.

A Tail | Cauda, æ, f.

A Skin | Pellis, is, f.

An Hide | Tergus, ōis, n.

Any Skin, or Leather is | Cōrium, ii, n.

BEASTS are covered with either

A Bristle | Sēra, æ, f.

Or, Hair or Shag | Pīlus, i, m.

Or, Wool | Lāna, æ, f.

A Fleece of Wool is | Vellus, ēris, n.

**The BULL, Ox, and Cow are remarkable for the Skin
hanging down beneath the Throat, called**

The Dew-Lap | Pālčar, āris, n.

The ELEPHANT is remarkable for his

Snout, or Trunk | Prōboscis, īdis, f.
Or, Promuscis,

The GOAT is remarkable for his

Beard | Barba, æ, f.

The HORSE is remarkable for his

Mane

| Jūba, æ, f.

Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called

Sewet, or Tallow

| Sēbum, i, n.

He that keepeth SHEEP is

A Shepherd

| Pastor, ōris, m.

who bath

A Crook, or Staff

| Pēlum, i, n,

A Scrip, or Wallet

| Pēra, æ, f.

An Huntsman

| Vēnātor, ōris, m.

bath.

An Hunting-Staff, or Pole

| Vē ālūm, i, n.

And drives the Beasts out of their

Cave, or den

| Cāverna, æ, f.

into

A Pitfall

| Cō ēr, æ, f.

A Ditch

| Scroos, is d.

Or, into

A Net

| Cassis, is, m.



X Of M A N, reflecting his Age or Kindred.



A MAN by his Age is first

A Babe, Infant, or Child
that cannot yet speak
then

A Boy, or Lad 2

Afterwards a young Man 3

A Green Man 4

An Old Man 5

I Nfans, nris.

Puer, ri, m.

Adolescens, nris.

Vir, viri, m.

Senex, senis.

¹ *Infans, Adolescens, and Senex*, being Adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them; but it is to be hoped, our Method will excuse the inserting them here.

So in the other Sex there is

<i>An Infant, or Babe</i>	1		Infans—
<i>A Girl, Lass, or Wench</i>	6		Puellā, æ, f.
<i>A Maid, or Virgin</i>	7		Virgo, Inis, f.
<i>A Grown Woman</i>	8		Mulier, ēris, f.
<i>An Old Woman</i>	9		^ Annus, us, f.

A Man by his KINDRED is

<i>A Father</i>		Pater, ris, m.
<i>A Grand Father</i>		^ Avus, i, m.
<i>A Son</i>		Filius, ii, m.
<i>A Grand Child</i>		Nepos, ōtis, m.
<i>A Brother</i>		Frater, tris, m.
<i>A Father in Law</i>		Socer, ĕri, m.
<i>A Son in Law</i>		Gēner, ĕri, m.

The Man that your Mother marries after your Father's Death is called

<i>A Step Father</i>		Vitricus, i, m.
<i>A Step Son</i>		Privignus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Father</i>		Patrūus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Mother</i>		^ Avunculus, i, m.

A Brother's or Sister's Son is called

<i>A Nephew</i>		¹
<i>A Cousin German, or a Father's Brother's Son</i>		² Patrūēlis, is.

¹ *A Nephew is called, Filius Fratris, or Filius Sororis*

² *It is an Adjective, Frater being understood.*

A Woman by her Kindred is

<i>A Mother</i>	Māter, tris, f.
<i>A Grand Mother</i>	Avīa, æ, f.
<i>A Daughter</i>	Filiā, æ, f.
<i>A Grand Daughter</i>	Nepris, tis, f.
<i>A Sister</i>	Sō. or, Ōris, f.
<i>A Mother-in-Law</i>	Sōcrū, us, f.
<i>A Daughter-in Law</i>	Nūrus, rus, f.
<i>A Step Mother</i>	Nōverca, æ, f.
<i>A Step Daughter</i>	Privigna, æ, f.
<i>A Niece</i>	

A Man too big is

<i>A Giant</i>	10	Gīgas, antis, m.
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A Man too little is

<i>A Dwarf</i>	11	Pūmīlio, ōnis, m.
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Proper Names

The Proper Names of Men are

<i>Adam</i>	Adānus, i, m.
<i>Abraham</i>	Abrahāmus, i, m.
<i>Anthony</i>	Antōnīus, ii, m.
<i>Benjamin</i>	Benjamīnus, i, m.
<i>Charles</i>	Cārōlus, i, m.
<i>Edward</i>	Euvārdus, i, m.
<i>George</i>	Georgīus, ii, m.
<i>Henry</i>	Henricus, i, m.
<i>James</i>	Jacōbus, i, m.
<i>John</i>	Joānes, is, m.
<i>Mark</i>	Marcus, i, m.
<i>Paul</i>	Paulus, i, m.

* *A Niece is called, Filiā Frātris, or Filiā Sō. Ōris.*

P eter	Petrus, i, m.
R ichard	Ricardus, i, m.
R obert	Robertus, i, m.
W illiam	Gulielmus, i, m.

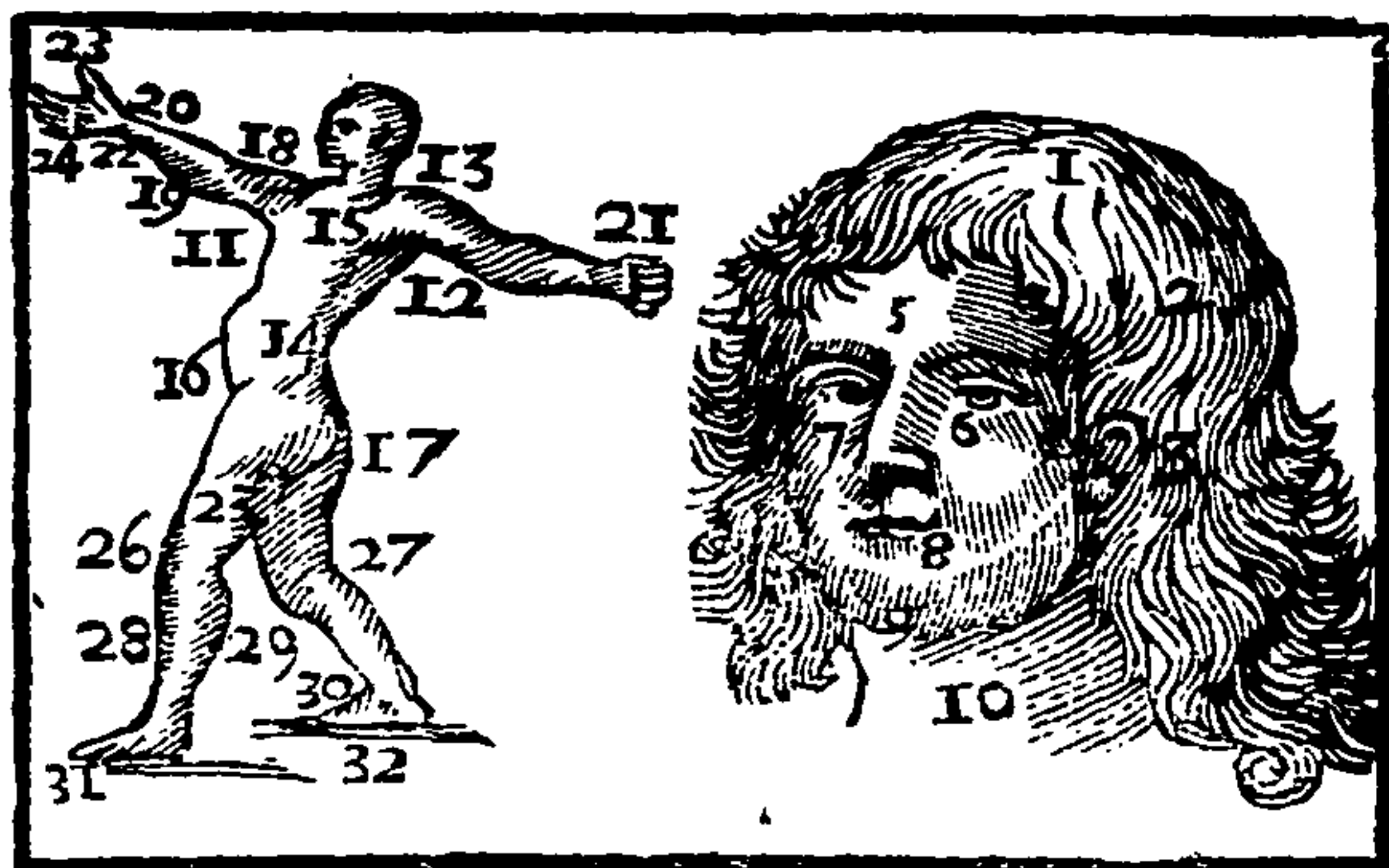
Proper Names of *Women* are

Ann	Anna, æ, f.
Catharine	Cāthārīna, æ, f.
Elizabeth	Elizabētha, æ, f.
Eve	Eva, æ, f.
Hannah	Hanna, æ, f.
Jane	Jāna, æ, f.
Joan	Joanna, æ, f.
Mary	Marīa, æ, f.
Sarah	Sara, æ, f.
Susan	Sufanna, æ, f.

I have set down those few proper Names purely in compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.



XI. Of the PARTS of Man's BODY.



PARTS of the BODY are

THE Head 1
 The Trunk
 A Limb

Caput, itis, n.
 Truncus, i, m.
 Artus, us, m.

On the HEAD are

The Hair 2
 The crown of the Head 1
 The Ear 3
 The Temples of the Head 4
 The Face

Crinis, is, m.
 Or, Capillus, i, m.
 Vertex, icis, m.
 Auris, is, f.
 Tempora, um, pl. n.
 Facies, ei, f.

In the FACE are

<i>The Forehead</i>	5		<i>Frons, tis, f.</i>
<i>The Countenance</i>			<i>Vultus, us, m.</i>
<i>The Eye</i>	6		<i>Oculus, i, m.</i>
<i>The Nose</i>	7		<i>Nāsus, i, m.</i>
<i>The Mouth</i>	8		<i>Os, ōris, n.</i>
<i>The Chin</i>	9		<i>Mentum, i, n.</i>

In the EYE are

<i>The White of the Eye</i>		¹
<i>The Sight, or Apple of the Eye</i>		<i>Pupilla, æ, f.</i>

Out of the EYE cometh

<i>A Tear</i>		<i>Lacrīma, æ, f.</i>
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The NOSE bath two

<i>Nostrils</i>		<i>Nāres, ūm. pl. f.</i>
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To the Mouth belong

<i>The Lip</i>		<i>Lābium, ii, n.</i>
		<i>Or, Lābrum, i, n.</i>
<i>The Outer Cheek</i>		<i>Gēna, æ, f.</i>

Within the MOUTH are

<i>The Gum</i>		<i>Gingiva, æ, f.</i>
<i>The Palate, or Roof of the</i>		<i>Pālātum, i, n.</i>
<i>The Inner Cheek</i> [mouth		<i>Bucca, æ, f.</i>
<i>The Tongue</i>		<i>Lingua, æ, f.</i>
<i>The Chap</i>		<i>Faux, cis, f.</i>
<i>The Throat</i>		<i>Guttur, ūris, n.</i>

¹ Called *Album Oculi*.

Between the Head and the Trunk is

The Neck 10 | Collum, i,

Parts of the Neck are

The fore part, or the Throat | Jūgūlum, i, n:

The hinder part [the

Or, the Nape or Crag | Cervix, ic's, f.

Along the Throat descends

The Gullet | Gūla, æ, f.

The Part that lies betwixt the bottom of the Neck and
reaches to the Ribs, is called

The Chest | Thōrax, ācis, m.

Whose fore Part is

The Breast 11 | Pectus, ōris, n.

The hinder Part is

The Back | Tergum, i, n.

where are

The Shoulder 13 | Hūmērus, i, m.

The Mid Back | Dorsum, i, n.

The Side 14 | Lātus, ōris, n.

In the Breast is

The Bosom 15 | Sīcus, us, m.

The Būg | Mamma, æ, f.

which hath

A Nipple | Pāpilla, æ, f.

Under the Breast are

The Belly 16 | Venter, ris, m.

The Navel | Umbilicus, i, m.

Below which are

The lower Belly | Abdōmen, ōis, n.

The Groin | Inguen, īnis, n.

In the kinder-part of the Abdomen are
The Loins | Lumbus, i, m.

At the lower end is

The Breach 17 | Cr, Pōdax, īris, m.
 | Anus, i, m.

Whose two Sides are called

The Buttocks | Nāes, ium, pl. f.

Of the L I M B S.

The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow
is called

The Arm 18 | Brāchium, ii, n.

The place where we bend our ARM is called

The Elbow 19 | Cubitus, i, m.

The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist is
called

The Fore-Arm |
The Wrist 20 | Lācerus, i, m.

All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the Ends
of the Fingers is called

The Hand | Mānus, us, f.

The HAND being closed is

The Fist 21 | Pugnus, i, m.

The HAND being spread open is

The Palm of the Hand | Palmo, x, m.

¹ Called Carp. i, m.

Parts of the HAND are

The Thumb	23	Pollex, ūcis, m.
The Finger	24	Dīgitus, i, m.

On the FINGER is

A Nail		Unguis, is, m.
Below		
The Hip, or Haunch		Coxa, æ, f.
		Or, Coxendix, ūcis, f.
The Thigh	25	Fēlū, ūri, n.
a limb reaches to		
The Knee	26	Gēnu, n. Undeclined,

The Back Part of the KNEE is

The Ham	27	Pōples, ūtis, m.
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The Part from the Knee to the Ankle is

The Leg	28	Crus, ciūris, n.
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The Back Part of the LEG is

The Calf of the Leg	29	Sūra, æ, f.
The Foot is	30	Pes pēdis, m.

The upper part of the FOOT is called

The Instep	30	¹
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The under part of the FOOT is called

The Sole of the Foot	32	Planities, æ, f.
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The FOOT hath

A Toe		²
		Hallus, ūcis, m.
The great Toe is	31	Or, Hallus, i, m.

¹ Called Tarsus, i, m.² Called Dīgitus Pedis.

In which Parts are

<i>Skin</i>	Cūt's, is, f.
<i>Flesh</i>	Cāro, carnis, f.
<i>A Muscle</i>	Muscūlus, i, m.
<i>A Vein</i>	Vēna, æ, f.
<i>An Artery</i>	Ar-ēria, æ, f.
<i>A Humour</i>	Hūmor, ōris, m.
<i>A Nerve, or Sineaw</i>	Nervus, i, m.
<i>Fat, or Grease</i>	Adeps, ſipis, d.
<i>A Bone</i>	Os, ossis, n.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>Marrow</i>	Mēdulla, æ, f.
<i>A Membrane, or thin Skin</i>	Membrāna, æ, f.

Between the BONES is

<i>A Gristle</i>	Cartilāgo, inis, f.
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The inward Parts of the Body are

<i>The Bowels</i>	Viscēra, um' pl. n.
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In the Head is

<i>The Brain</i>	Cē ēbrum, i, n.
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In the Breast are

<i>The Heart</i>	Cor, cōdis, n.
<i>The Lungs or Lights</i>	Pulmo, ōis, m.

In the BELLY is

<i>The Paunch</i>	Alvus, i, f.
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In which are

<i>The Stomach</i>	Ventricūlus, i, m.
<i>With the Mouth of the Sto</i>	Stōn āchus, i, m.
<i>The Guts</i> [mach	Intestīna, ōrum, pl. n.

The greatest Part of the Guts is covered with
A Cawl | Omentu.n, i, n.

On the right Side of the upper Abdōmen,
lieth

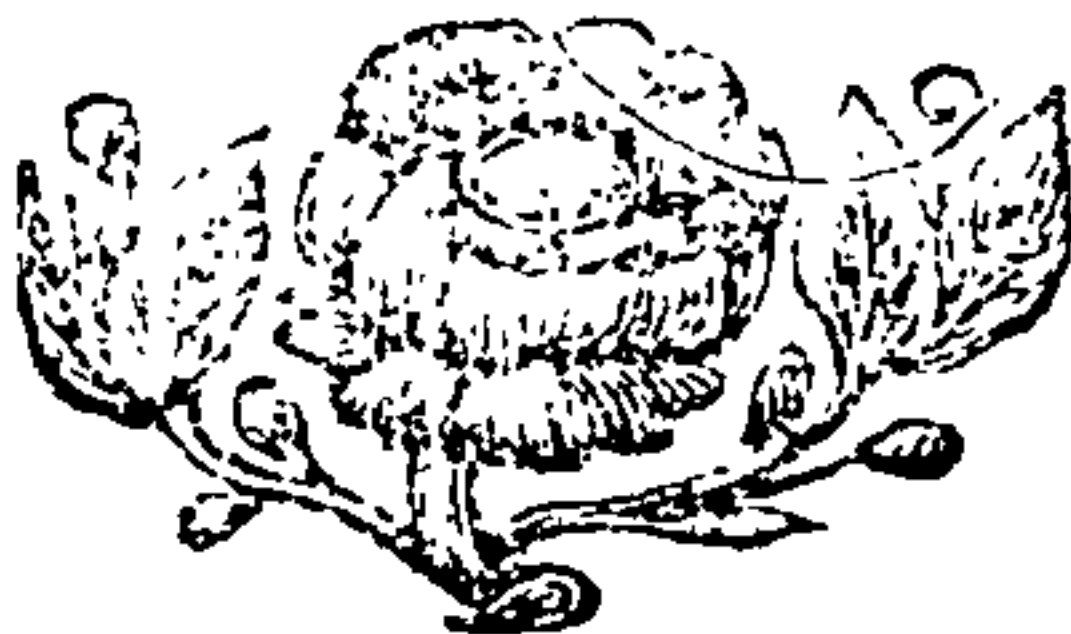
The Liver | Jēcū, ōris, n.
 | Or, Jecūōris.

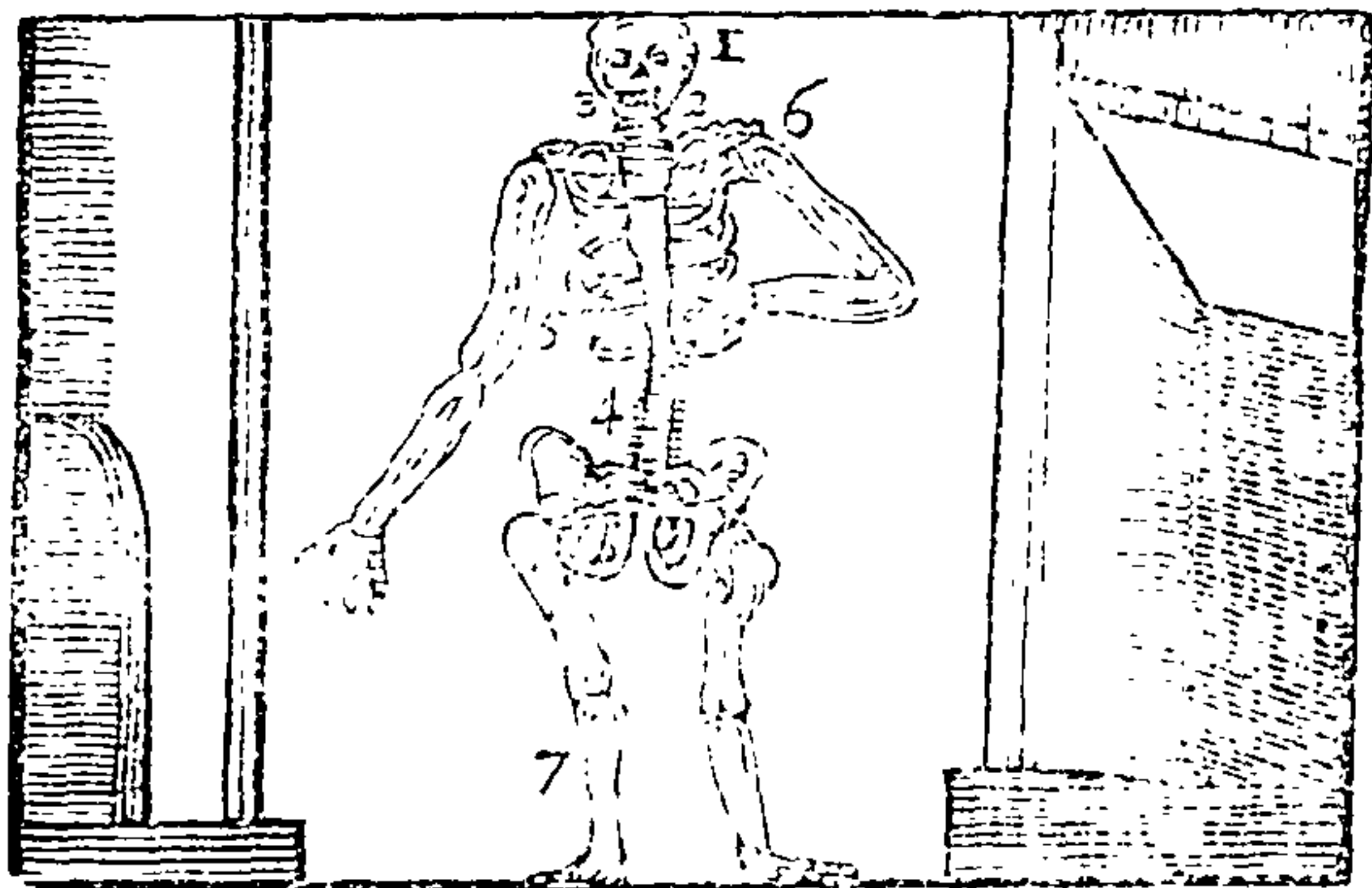
As on the left side lieth

The Spleen, or Milt | Splen, ēnis, m.

Then there are

The two Reins, or Kidney | Rēn, iēnis, m.
And the Bladder [of Piss] | Vēīca, x, t.





The BONES belonging to a Man are about 300, divided into the BONES of the HEAD, of the BODY, and of the LIMBS.

The BONES of the HEAD are

THE Skull 1
The Cheek Bone 2
Or Jaw Bone
With 32 Teeth 3

CRanium, ii. n.
Maxilla, æ, f.
Or, Māla, æ, f.
Dens, tis, n.

BONES of the BODY are

The Back Bone 4
Which hath 34
Joints, or turning Bones
24 Ribs 5
And the 2 Shoulder Blades 6
The Shin Bone is 7

¹
Vertēbræ, ārum, pl. f.
Costæ ārum, pl. f.
Scāpūla, æ, f.
Tibia, æ, f.

¹ Spina Dorsi.

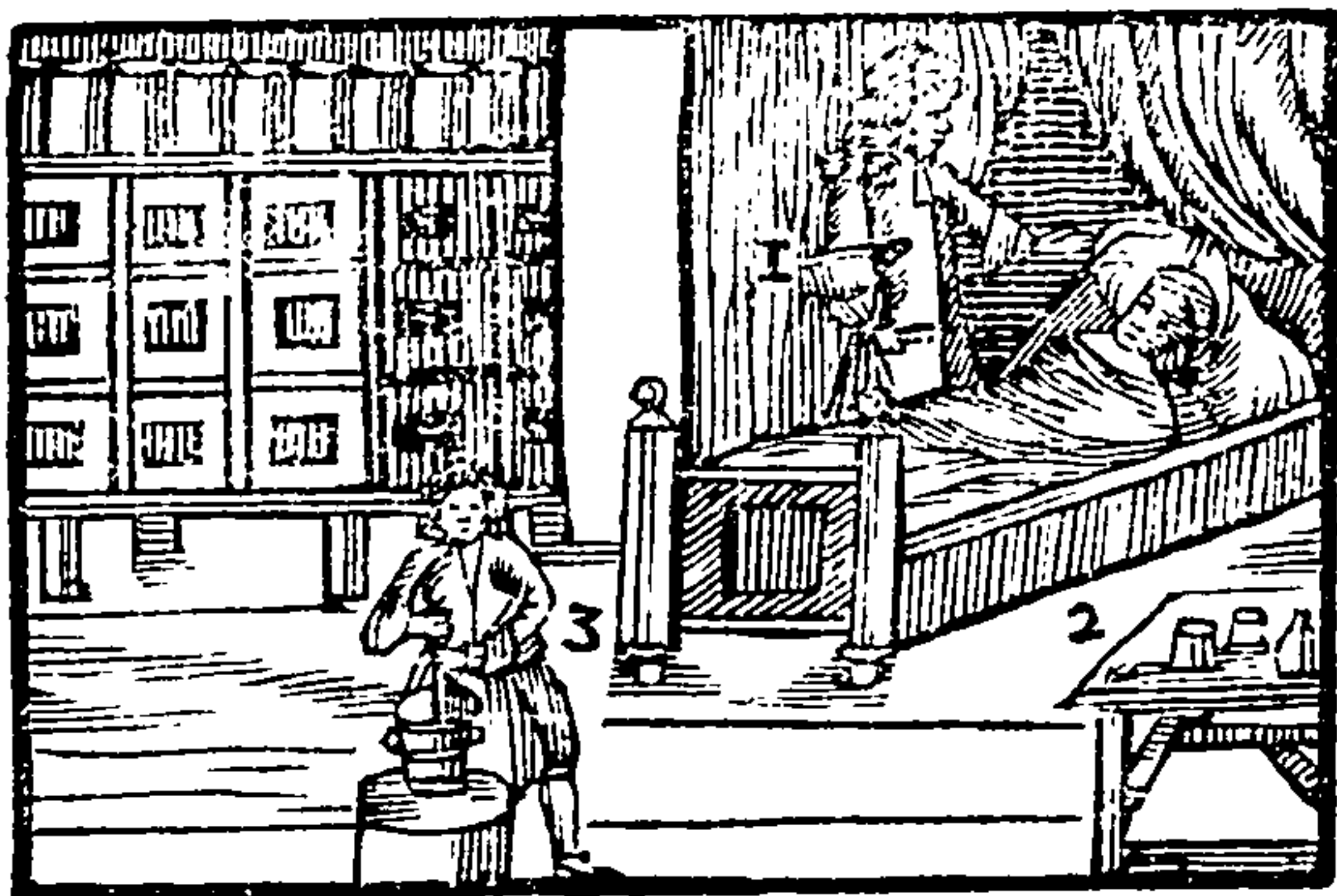
The Humours of the Body are

Blood	Sanguis, ūis, m.
Gall	Fel, fellis, n.
Milk	Lac, lactis, n.
Phlegm	Pī-ūta, æ, f.
Choler	Bilis, is, f.
Melancholy	'
Excrements, or Unclean- nesses to be cast out of the Body, are	Excrementa, orum, pl. u
Sweat	Sūlor, ōris, m.
Spittle	Sāiva, æ, f.
Snot	Mūchis, i, m.
Piss, or Urine	Urina, æ, f.
Dung	Stercus, ōris, n.
Blood coming from a Wound is	Cruor, ōris, m.

* Bilis Atra.



XIII. OF DISEASES.



The BODY is subject to

A *Wound*
A Sore, or Ulcer
A Disease
Death

V *Ulnus, ĕris, n.*
Ulcus, ĕris, n.
Morbus, i, m.
Mors, ris, f.

A WOUND is caused by

A stroke
A Stripe, or Blow
A Wale on the Flesh after
Whipping is

Plāga, æ f.
Verber, ĕris, n.
Vībex, icis, f.

After a WOUND is cured there remains

A Scar

Cicātrix, icis, f.

DISEASES *are*

<i>A Consumption</i>	Tābes, is, f.
<i>A Cough</i>	Tussis, is, f.
<i>An Hydropsy</i>	Hŷdrops, ōpis, m.
<i>Or, Dropsy</i>	
<i>The Fever, or Ague</i>	Fēbris, is, f.
<i>The Gout</i>	* Pōdāgra, æ, f.
<i>The Itch</i>	Scābies, ei, f.
<i>Madness</i>	Insānia, æ, f.
<i>The Plague</i>	Pestis, is, f.
<i>The Stone</i>	Calcūlus, i, m.

<i>The Physician</i>	Mēdicus, i, m.
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For the Curing of DISEASES giveth

<i>Physick</i>	Mēdicīna, æ, f.
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He doth also sell

<i>A Medicine</i>	Mēdicāmen, īnis, n.
<i>Or, A Remedy</i>	Or, Rēmēdium, ii, n.
<i>Poyson</i>	Vēnēnum, i, n.
<i>An Ointment</i>	Unguentum, i, n.

When there is no DISEASE, there is

<i>Health, or Welfare</i>	Sālus, ūtis, f.
<i>Strength</i>	Rōbur, ōris, n.

* This Word properly signifies the *Gout* of the Foot, but is generally taken for the *Gout* in any Part.

XIV. Of the M I N D and its A F F E C T I O N S.

MAN *hath*

A M I N D

Reason

W I L L

M Ens, tis, f.
Or, ²Animus, i, m.

Rā īo, ōnis, f.

Vōluntas, ātis, f.

The AFFECTIONS, or PASSIONS of the MIND are

Love

Hatred

Joy

Pleasure

Hope

Desire

Fear

Dread

Shame

Anger

Or, Rage

Envy

Amor, ōris, m.

Odium, ii, n.

Gaudium, ii, n.

Vōluptas, ātis, f.

Spes, ei, f.

Dēsīdērīum, ii, n.

Tīmor, ōris, m.

Mētus, us, m.

Pūdor, ōris, m.

Ira, æ, f.

Fūrōr, ōris, m.

Invidiā, æ, f.

Creatures are affected With want of Food, or

Hunger

Fāmes, is, f.

With want of Drink, or

Thirst

Sītis, is, f.

Want of Food causeth

Leanness

Mācies, ei, f.

Men have

Power, or Force	Vis, is, f.
Help, or Means	Ops, ōpis, f.
Aid	Auxīliūm, īī, n.
A Custom, or Manner to do	Mos, ōris, m.
A Work	Opus, ĕris, n.
A Charge	Nūnus, ĕris, n.
Business	Nēgōtīum, īī, n.
Duty, or Office	Offīcīum, īī, n.

Which should be done with

Counsel	Consīliūm, īī, n.
Art, or Skill	Ars, tis, f.
Care	Cūra, æ, f.
Study	Stūdīum, īī, n.
Labour	Lābor, ōris, m.
Faithfulness	Fīdes, ei, f.
From Delay	Mōra, æ, f.
to do these things, cometh	
Loss, or Damage	Damnum, ī, m.



XV. Of MEATS and DRINK.



For the Maintenance of the BODY there is

Provision, or Plenty
Food, or MEAT
DRINK

*All manner of Provisions
of MEAT and DRINK
for Men, is called
Food, or any thing that is
eaten with Bread
(especially Fish) is*

Copia, æ, f.
Cibus, i, m.
Potus, us, m.

Pēnus, i. or us, m. & f.
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Opsōnium, ii, n.

For EATING *there is*

Bread	Pānis, is, m.
Butter	Būtŷrum, i, n,
Cheese	Cā.ēus, i, m.
<i>Besides what</i>	
<i>The Butcher</i>	Lānŷus, ii, m.
<i>Sells in</i>	
<i>The Shambles</i>	Mācellum, i, n.
Beef	'

Of a Hog they make

Bacon	Lardum, i, n..
A Gammon of Bacon with the Leg on, is	Perna, æ, f.

There are also for Eating

A Pudding	Fartum, i, n.
A Cake	Plācenta, æ, f.
Pottage, or Broth	Jus, jŷris, n.
Pap. or Water gruel	Pŷls, pultis, f.

The Romans expressed the Names of Butcher's
Meat by two Words, as

¹ Beef	Cāro Bŷbŷla
Or, Ox's Flesh	
Lamb	Cāro Agnīna
Or, Lamb's Flesh	
Mutton	Cāro ŷOvina
Or, Sheep's Flesh	
Pork	Cāro, Sŷilla
Or, Hog's Flesh	
Veal	Cāro Vŷtŷlīna
Or, Calf's Flesh	
² Venison	Cāro Fŷrina

² Fleiŷ taken by Hunting.

*Dainty Dishes**For Sauce**Men use**Oil**Vinegar*¹ Pulmentum, i, n.

Or, Pulmentarium, ii, n.

Condimentum, i, n.

² Olĕum, i, n.³ Acĕtum, i, n.*Eating a Meal is**A Breakfast**A Dinner* 1*A Common Supper**A Bever, or Afternoons**Lunchion*

Jentaculum, i, n.

Prandium, ii, n.

Coena, æ, f.

Mĕrenda, æ, f.

*For DRINKING there is**Ale, or Beer* 2*Wine**which hath**Dregs, or Lees**At a Feast* 4*Or a Banquet**A Guest* 5*eateth of**Dainties, or good Chear**A Mĕss, or Dish of Meat**born to the Table**A Morſel, or Mouthful, is*

Cerviſia. æ, f.

Vĭnum, i, n.

Fæx, fæcis, f.

Convivium, ii, n.

⁴ Epŭlum, i, n.

Hoſpes, itis, m. & f,

Or Conviva æ, m. & f.

Daps, dāpis, f.

Ferculum, i, n.

Baccĕa, æ, f.

*Bread is made by**A Baker*

Pistor, Ōris, m.

*Meat is dressed by**A Cook**in**A Cook's Shop*

Cōquus, i, m.

Pŏpŭa, æ, f

¹ These Words came from *Ital.*, but were afterwards used by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soups or Ragouts.

*A Vintner, or Alehouse Man
Selleth Wine, or Ale
in
A Tavern, or Alehouse*

Caupo, ōnis, m.

Caupōna, æ, f.

XVI. OF APPAREL.



FOR CLOTHING of the Body

T H E Taylor 1
maketh with
Thread
And a Needle
of
Cloth 2
A Garment

S Artor, ōnis, m.
Fīlum, i, n.
Acus, us, f.
Pannus, i, m.
Vestis, is, f.

*On the HEAD is worn**An Hat, or Cap* 3¹ Pīlĕum, i, n.

Or, Pīlĕus, i, m.

Or, Gālĕrus, i, m.

A Peruke, or Perriwig 4

Cālĕndrum, i, n.

*About the BODY is worn**A close Coat*

Tūnīca, æ, f.

A great Coat

Lācerna, æ, f.

A Riding Coat 5

Pĕnŭla, æ, f.

A Cloak 6

Pallĭum, ii, n.

A Gown 7

Tōga, æ, f.

*You may call in Latin**Breeches* 8² Fĕmōrālĭs, um, pl. n.*Stockings* 9

Tĭbĭālĭa, um, pl. n.

*are tied with**A Garter*

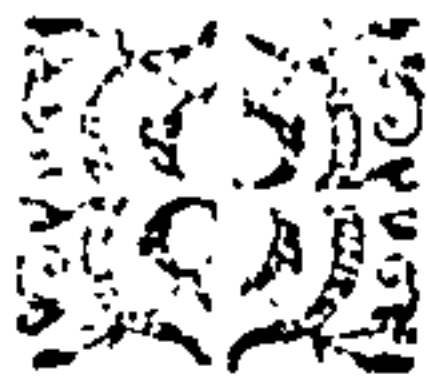
Periscĕĭs, idis, f.

¹ The Romans ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, &c. Yet at some particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Publick Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them using some sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pīlĕum, Gālĕrus. &c.

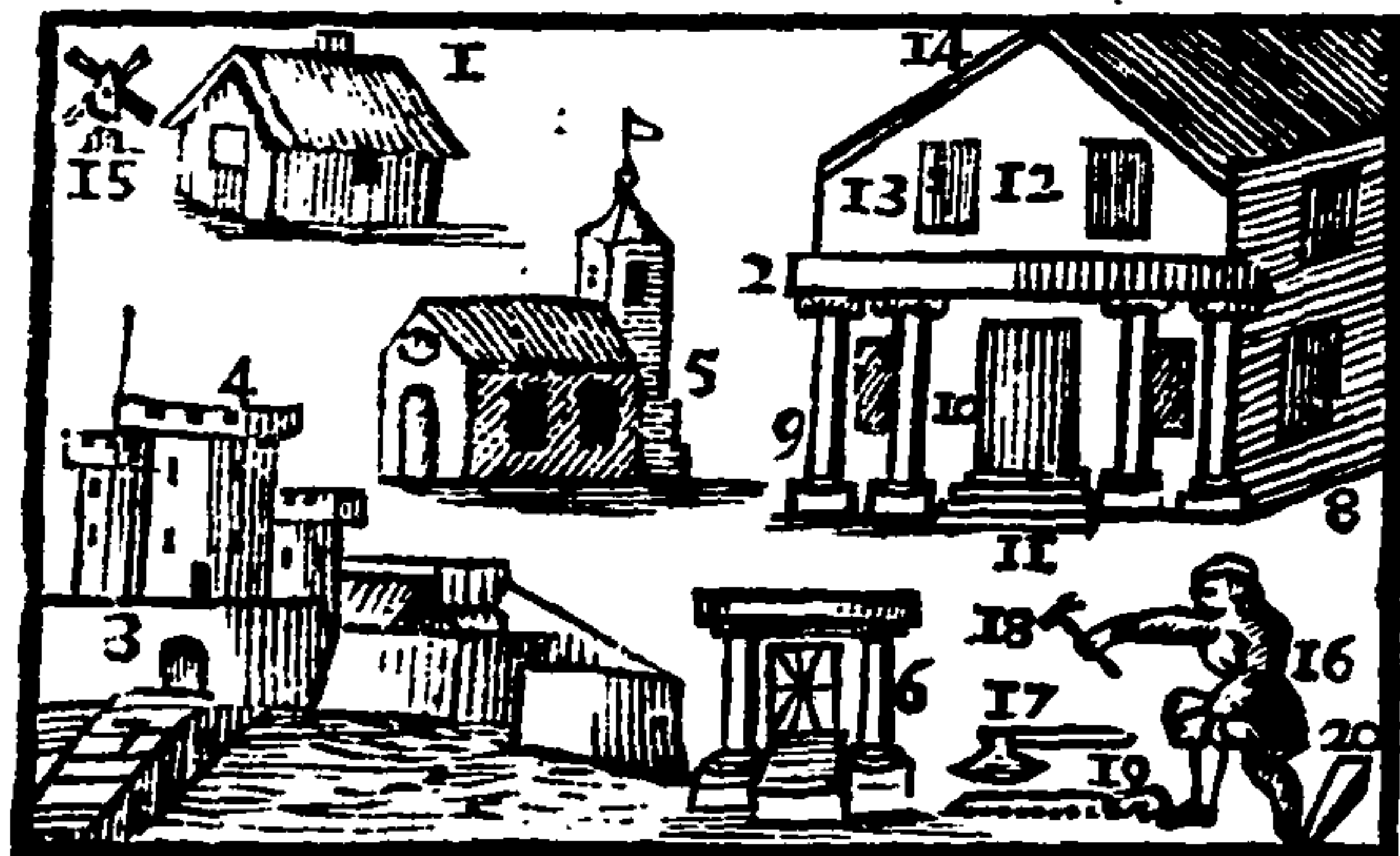
² The Romans in no Respect differed more from the Modern Dress, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings: Yet instead of these, under their lower Coats, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with Silken Scarfs, or *Fasciæ*, which from the Parts to which they were applied, they called Fĕmōrālĭs, Tĭbĭālĭa.

<i>A Shoemaker</i>	10	<i>Sūtor, ō. is, m.</i>
<i>maketh</i>		
<i>A Shoe</i>	11	<i>Calcēus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Buskin, or High Shoe</i>		<i>Cōthurnus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Sock</i>		<i>Soccus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Slipper</i>		<i>Crēpida, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Boot, or Greave</i>	21	<i>Ocrēa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Spur is</i>	13	<i>Calcar, āris, n.</i>
<i>A Button, or Buckle</i>		<i>Fībŭla, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Shoe String, or Shoe-Latchet</i>		<i>Corrīgĭa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A String, or Point</i>		<i>Līgŭla, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Girdle</i>		<i>Cingŭlum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Fillet</i>		<i>Vitta, æ, f.</i>
<i>A thin Sash</i>		<i>Fascĭa, æ, f.</i>
<i>Or, Swadling Band</i>		
<i>On the FINGER is put</i>		
<i>A Ring</i>		<i>Annŭlus, i, m.</i>

* This is supposed to be the same with the *Sōlĕa*, which had no upper Leather; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.



XVII. OF BUILDINGS.



A Building

Æ Des, is, f.

Is either for ordinary dwelling in as

An House

Dōmus, us, and i, f.

A Cole, or Cottage 1

Cāsa, æ, f.

Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as

A Palace 2

Pālātium, ii, n.

A Fort, or Castle 3

A: x, cis, f.

A Tower 4

Turris, is, f.

Or, for Religious Worship

A Temple 5

Templum, i, n.

An Altar 6

Ara, æ, f.

Cr, Altāre, is, n.

For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health

<i>A Stove</i>		Hypocaustum, i, n.
<i>A Bath, or Bagno</i>		Bathum, i, n.

For Selling of Goods in there is

<i>A Shop</i>		Officina, æ, f.
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For Passage they make

<i>A Way</i>		Via, æ, f.
<i>A Path</i>		Callis, is, m.

For walking in there is

<i>A Portico, or Piazza</i>		Porticus, us, f.
<i>A Court, or Tard</i>		Atrium, ii, n.

For Passage over the Water there is

<i>A Bridge</i>	7		Pons, tis, m.
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For Passage for foul Water there is

<i>A Common-Sewer</i>		Clōaca, æ, f.
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In a Building there are

<i>A Wall</i>	8		Pāries, ētis, m.
<i>A Column, or Pillar</i>	9		Cōlumnæ, æ, f.
<i>A Chink, or Cranny</i>			Rīma, æ, f.
<i>A Corner</i>			Angulus, i, m.

Parts of a House are

<i>The Gate</i>			Jānua, æ, f.
<i>Or, the Outer Door</i>	10		Fōres, i, m, f.
<i>The Door</i>			Ōstium, ii, n.
<i>Folding Doors</i>			Valvæ, ārum, f.

You go over

<i>The Threshold of the Door</i>		Līmen, i, is, n.
<i>into</i>		
<i>The Hall</i>		Aula, æ, f.

<i>The Dining Room</i>	<i>Triclinium, ii, n.</i>
<i>The Inner Room</i>	<i>Conclāve, is, n.</i>
<i>The Kitchen</i>	<i>Cūlina, æ, f.</i>
<i>Near which is</i>	
<i>The But'ery, or Store house</i>	<i>Promtuarium, ii, n.</i>
<i>A Closet, or place for the keeping of any thing in</i>	<i>Armārium, ii, n.</i>
<i>By a Step, or Stair you go into</i>	
<i>The Bed Chamber</i>	<i>Cūicūlum, i, n.</i>
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>A Study</i>	<i>Mūseum, i, n.</i>
<i>The Upper-Room 12</i>	<i>Coenacūlum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Room bath</i>	
<i>A Roof or Arch</i>	<i>¹ Cānēra, æ, f. Or, Fornix, icis, f.</i>
<i>An Hearth, or Fire-place</i>	<i>² Cāminus, i, m. Or, Fōcus, i, m.</i>
<i>On the outside of the House appears</i>	
<i>A Balcony or Gallery</i>	<i>³ Pergūla, æ, f.</i>
<i>The Window 13</i>	<i>Fēnēstra, æ, f.</i>
<i>The Roof of the house 14</i>	<i>Tectum, i, n.</i>
<i>The Ridge, or Top</i>	<i>Culmen, inis, n. Or, Fastīgium, ii, n.</i>

¹ Quid? Cum Piceis excerpens Semina pomis
Gaudes, si Cameram percussisti forte. *Horace.*

² See (if you please) *Martinus's Lexicon Etymologicon*, under the Word *Caminus*.

³ Pergūla is a place joined to a House, open on the sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with, or without a Covering.

An House is supported by

A Beam of the House

Trabs, is, f.

A Rafter

Tignum, i, n.

Doors have

A Post

Postis, is, m.

A Hinge

Cardo, inis, d.

A Chain

Cātēna, æ, f.

A Bar, or Bolt

Obex, icis, d.

A Lock

Or, Pessulus, i, m.

Sēra, æ, f.

Which is opened by

A Key

Clāvis, is, f.

Under the House is

A Cellar

Cella, æ, f.

Out Houses are

A Stall or Stable

Stābŭlum, i, n.

in which is

A Crib, or Manger

Præ.ēpe, is, n.

A Mill

Mōla, æ, f.

A Privy, or House of Office

Fōrīca, æ, f.

A Well

Pū.ēus, i, m.

A Company of Houses are

A Street, or Row

Vīcus, i, m.

A Town

Oppīdum, i, n.

A City

Urbs, is, f.

To a City or Town belong

A Gate

Porta, æ, f.

A Wall

Mūrus, i, m.

Or, Walls

Mœnia, um, pl. n.

*A Market, or place where
Courts are kept* | *Fōrum, i, n.*

A Building is made by

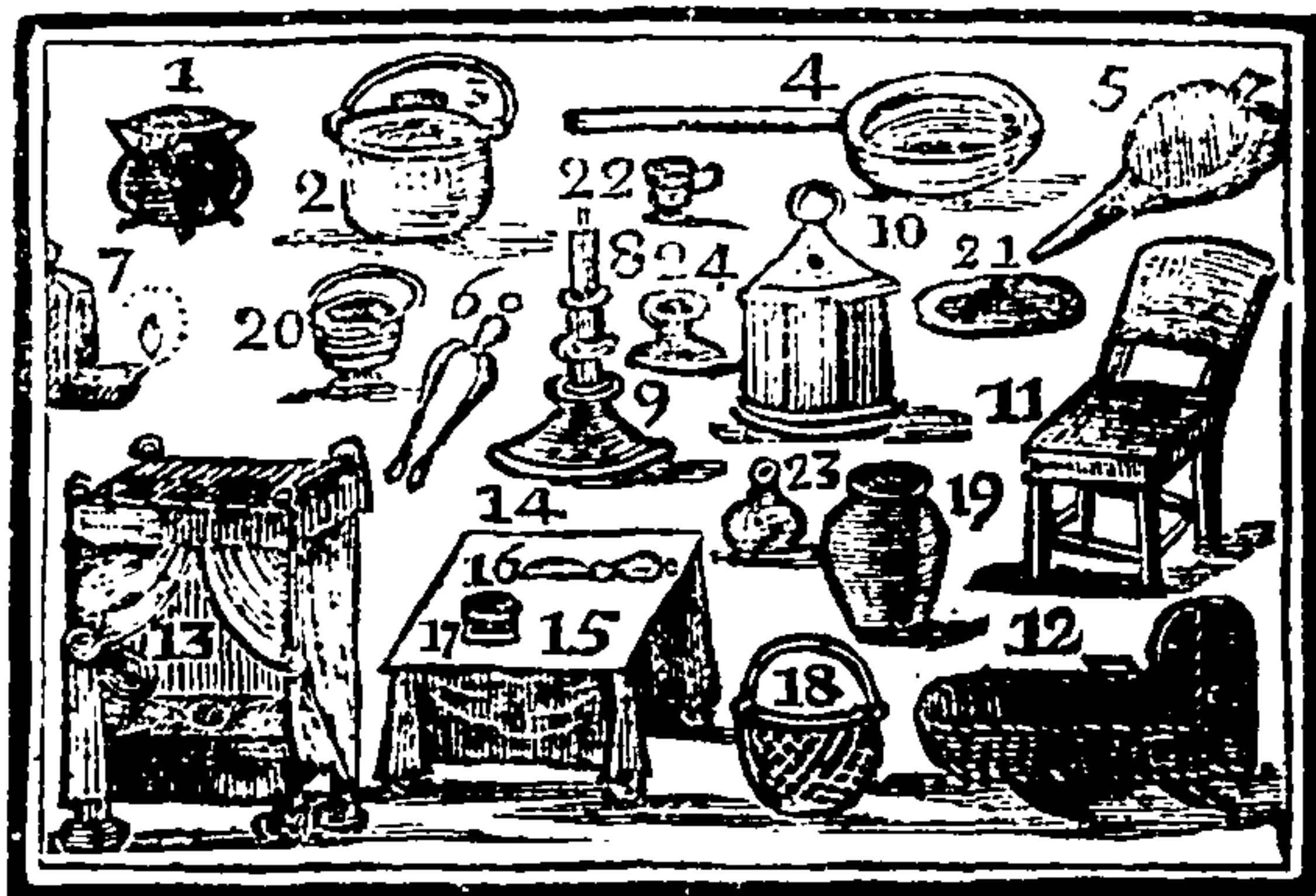
<i>A Workman</i> 16	<i>Fāber, ri, m.</i>
<i>Who cutteth</i>	
<i>A Plank</i>	<i>Planer, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Board</i>	<i>Tābula, æ, f.</i>
<i>with an</i>	
<i>Ax, or Hatchet</i> 17	<i>Sēcūris, is, f.</i>
<i>He useth also</i>	
<i>An Hammer, or Mallet</i> 18	<i>Mallēus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Saw</i> 19	<i>Serra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A File</i>	<i>Līma, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Wedge</i> 20	<i>Cūneus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Square</i>	<i>Norma, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Crow, or Bar</i>	<i>Vectis, is, m.</i>
<i>Glue</i>	<i>Glūten, īnis, n.</i>
<i>A Nail or Pin</i>	<i>Clāvus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Brick is</i>	<i>Lāter, ċris, m.</i>

A Smith worketh Iron upon

An Anvil | *Incus, ūdis, f.*

¹ This Word signifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Materials ; but for Distinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber Ferrarius* ; Him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber, Lignarius* as, Him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldsmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

XVIII. OF HOUSEHOLD-STUFF.



All those Moveable Things of divers Kinds, necessary for the several Uses of a Family, are called

FURNITURE, or
HOUSEHOLD STUFF

A whole set of any things, whereby one is furnished, is

S^Upplēx, cūlis, f.

² Instrūmentum, i, n.

² Roves, Jumenta, & Instrūmentum Rusticum: Phædrus, L. 4. Fab. 4. v. 24.

For Dressing of Viſuals there are

<i>A Pot</i>	1		<i>Olla, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Caldron, or Kettle</i>	2		<i>Lēbes, ētis, m.</i>
<i>which hath</i>			
<i>A Cover, or Lid</i>	3		<i>Operculum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Frying Pan</i>	4		<i>ſartāgo, īnis, f.</i>

For blowing of the Fire there is

<i>A Pair of Bellows</i>	5		<i>Follis, is, m.</i>
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For taking up of Coals

<i>A Pair of Tongs</i>	6		<i>Forceps, īpis, d.</i>
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For giving of Light there are

<i>A Lamp or Light</i>	7		<i>Lūcerna, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Flamboy, or Torch</i>			<i>Or, Lampas, ādis, f.</i>
<i>A Candle</i>	8		<i>Fax, fācis, f.</i>
<i>Which is put into</i>			<i>Candēla, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Candlestick</i>	9		<i>Candēlārum, i, n.</i>
<i>Or, Lanthorn, or Lantern</i>	10		<i>Lāterna, æ, f.</i>

For sitting upon there is

<i>A Seat</i>			<i>Sēdes, is, f.</i>
<i>A Stool</i>			<i>Sēla, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Foot-stool, or low Seat</i>			<i>Scābellum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Bench, or Form</i>			<i>Scānum, i, n.</i>

For sitting and leaning on there are

<i>A Chair</i>	11		<i>Cāthēdra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Cushion</i>			<i>Pulvīnus, i, m.</i>

For lying and sleeping on there are

<i>A Cradle</i>	12		<i>Cūnæ, ārum, pl. f.</i>
<i>A Bed</i>	13		<i>Lectus, i, m.</i>

For putting Things upon there are

<i>A Table</i>	14	<i>Mensa, æ, f.</i>
<i>on which are put</i>		
<i>A Tablecloth</i>	15	<i>Mantile, is, n.</i>
<i>A Napkin, or Towel</i>		<i>Mappa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Carpet</i>		<i>Tāpes, ētis, m.</i>

For cutting of Things there is

<i>A Knife</i>	16	<i>Culter, tri, m.</i>
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There are for the keeping and carriage of Things

<i>A Vessel</i>		<i>Vas, vasis, n.</i>
<i>A Sheath, or Case</i>		<i>Thēca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Sack, or Bag</i>		<i>Saccus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Purse</i>		<i>Crūmēna, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Scabbard for a Sword</i>		<i>Vāgīna, æ, f.</i>

Such Vessels as serve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood are

<i>A Box</i>	17	<i>Pyxis, idis, f.</i>
<i>A Coffin or Chest</i>		<i>Arca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Desk</i>		<i>Scrīnium, ii, n.</i>
<i>A Basket</i>	18	<i>Corbis, is, d.</i>

Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans of Earth, and served for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are

<i>A Jar</i>	19	<i>Dōlūm, ii, n.</i>
<i>A great Wine Vessel</i>		¹ <i>Cadus, i, m.</i>
<i>Another something less than the Cadus</i>		² <i>Amphōra, æ, f.</i>

¹ Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin; (that is, 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts)

² This some reckon to have been about the Bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

Small Vessels for holding of Water are

<i>A Pitcher</i>			Urcēus, i, m.
<i>A Bucket, or Pail</i>	20		Sitūls, æ, f.

*Vessels that are for the holding Meats and Broths.
are*

<i>A Dish</i>	21		Discus, i, m.
<i>A deep Dish, or Platter</i>			Pā:ēna, æ, f.
<i>A Trencher</i>			'

Drinking Vessels are

<i>Any kind of Cup</i>	22		Pōcūlum, i, n.
<i>A Bowl, or Goblet</i>			Pā:ēra, æ, f.
<i>A Pot with a hollow Belly</i>			Ampulla, æ, f.
<i>Or, a Bottle</i>	23		
<i>A Drinking Glass *</i>			
<i>Any thing to hold by, the Ear or Handle of Cup Pot, or Jug</i>			Ansa, æ, f.

Salt is put into

<i>A Salt Seller</i>	24		Sālīnum, i, n.
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For the Adornment of a Room there are

<i>Tapestry Hangings</i>			Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>A Picture</i>			Pictūra, æ, f.
<i>An Image</i>			Imāgo, ūnis, f.
			Or, Simulācrum, i, n.
<i>A Looking-glass</i>			Spēcūlum, i, n.

¹ You may call it Q ādra, æ, f.

* .āl x Vitreus.

<i>Land for HERBS and FLOWERS is</i>	
<i>A Garden</i>	Hortus, i, m.
<i>Land for FRUIT-TREES is</i>	
<i>An Orchard</i>	Pōmārium, ii, n.
<i>Land for CORN is</i>	
<i>Arable Land</i>	¹ Arvum, i, n,
<i>Or, Land fit for Ploughing</i>	
<i>Land for HAY is</i>	
<i>A Meadow</i>	Prātum, i, n.
<i>Land for BEASTS is</i>	
<i>Pasture-Ground</i>	² Pascūa, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>Land tilled is by</i>	
<i>An HUSBANDMAN</i>	~ Agrīcōla. æ, f.
<i>The Plow Man</i> 3	~ Arātor, ōris, m.
<i>breaks up the Earth with</i>	~ Arātrum, i, n.
<i>A Plow</i> 4	
<i>Parts of the PLOW are</i>	
<i>The Plow-Tail, or Handle</i> 5	Stīva, æ, f.
<i>The Plow Share</i> 6	Vōmis,
	& Vōmer, ēris, m.

¹ Rus is understood.

² Rura is understood. Pandere Agros pinguis &
pascua reddere iura. Lucretius, l. 5. v. 1247.

By the Plow is made

A Furrow | Sulcus, i, m.

The Husbandman soweth

Seed | Sēmen, īnis, n.

The Ground is made even with

An Harrow, or Rake 7 | Rastrum, i, n.
Pl. Rastri, orum, m.

When the Corn looks yellow, then comes

The Harvest | Messis, is, f.

Grass cut down, and dryed by the Sun, is called

Hay | Fœnum, i, n.

Which is put into

A Barn 8 | ² Horreum, i, n.

A Garden is looked after by

A GARDENER | ²

Who maketh for Defence of the Garden

An Hedge | Sēpes, is, f.

with a

Bramble or Bryar | Sēntis, is, m.

To Husbandry also belong

A Sieve 9 | Crībrum, i, n.

A Sickle, or Scythe 10 | Falx, cis, f.

A Spade 11 | Līgo, ōnis, m.

A Fork 12 | Furca, æ, f.

¹ Also a Wine-Cellar.

² Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good Word, is evident from the best Writers of Husbandry, who, tho' very often treating of the Thing, (Gardening ;) never so much as once use the Name (Gardener.)

For CARRYING of heavy Bodies there is

A Cart, or Waggon 13 | Plaustrum, i, n.

An heavy Body is

A Burthen | Onus, ĕris, n.

A Weight | Pondus, ĕris, n.

For TRAVELLING or Going

A Journey
there is | Iter, itinĕris, n.

A Coach or Chariot 14 | Currus, us, m.

He that driveth a Coach or Cart, is called

A Coach-man, or Carter 15 | Aurīga, æ, f.

who useth

A Whip, or Goad | Stimulus, i, m.

To a COACH or WAGGON belong

A Pole | Tĕno, ōnis, m.

An Axle-tree 16 | Axis, is, m.

A Wheel 17 | Rōta, æ, f.

A Spoke | Rādus, ii, m.

For the BEASTS are

A Yoke | Jūgum, i, n.

The Reins | Hābēna, æ, f.

Or, Lōrum, i, n.

A Pack, or Fardel | Sarcīna, æ, f.

is carried in

Dorsers, or Pack Saddles | Clitellæ, ārum, pl. f.

XX. Of SOCIETIES



Men join together into

A Family
A CORPORATION
A KINGDOM
A School
A CHURCH

Familia, æ, f.
 Cīvitas, tis, f.
 Regnum, i, n.
 Schōla, æ, f.
¹ Ecclesiā, æ, f.

In a FAMILY are

An Husband 1
A Wife 2
The Lord, or Master
The Lady, or Dame
The Master
The Mistress

Vir, ri, m.
 Uxor, ōris, f.
 Dōminus, i, m.
 Dōmīna, æ, f.
 Hērūs, i, m.
 Hēra, æ, f.

¹ It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

<i>A Man servant</i>	3	Fāmŭlus, i, m.
<i>An Hand Maid, or Maid-servant</i>	4	Ancīlla, æ, f.
<i>In Marriage</i>		Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.

A Wife bringeth

<i>A Dowry or Portion</i>	Dos, dōtic, f.
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In a CORPORATION are

<i>A Citizen</i>	Cīvis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Magistrate</i>	5 Māgistrātus, us, m.

In a KINGDOM are

<i>A KING</i>	6 Rex, rēgis, m.
<i>A QUEEN</i>	7 Rēgina, æ, f.
<i>The PEOPLE</i>	Pōpŭlus, i, m.

The KING hath

<i>A Crown</i>	8 Cōrōna, æ, f.
<i>A Sceptre</i>	9 Sceptrum, i, n.
<i>A Throne</i>	10 Thrōnus, i, m.
	Or, Sōlium, ii, n.

The PEOPLE are

<i>The Nobles</i>	Prēcēres, um, pl. m.
<i>The Commonalty</i>	11 Plebs, plēbis, f.
<i>The Rabble</i>	Vŭlgus, i, m. & n.

A Company of People is

<i>A Tribe</i>	Tribus, us, f.
<i>A Rout</i>	Turba, æ, f.
<i>A Nation</i>	Gens, tis, f.
	Or. Nātio, ōnis, f.

XXI. The SCHOOL.

*In*

A School 1
are

A Master 2

A SCHOLAR 3

S Chōla, æ, f.

Māgister, trī, m.

Discipulus, i, m.

Men declare their Thoughts by

Speech, or Discourse

| Sermo, ōnis, m.

In Speech there are

A Letter

| Litr̃a, æ, f.

A Syllable

| Syl āba, æ, f.

A Word

| Verbum, i, n.

Speech is

<i>A Fable, or Tale</i>	Fābŭla, æ, f.
<i>An History</i>	Histōria, æ, f.
<i>A Joke, or Jest</i>	Jocus, i, m.
<i>Fame, or Talk</i>	Fāma, æ, f.

Speech written down is

<i>A Letter, or Epistle</i>	Epistōla, æ, f.
<i>A Book</i> 4*	Liber, ri, m,

A Book hath

<i>A Writer, or Author</i>	Auctor, ōris, m.
<i>A Title</i> 5	Titulus, i, m.
<i>A Side, or Page</i> 6	Pāgina, æ, f.

A Writer is

<i>A Poet</i>	Pōeta, æ, m.
<i>who writeth</i>	
<i>One single Verse</i>	Versus, us, m.
<i>A Poem, or Copy of Verses</i>	Carmen, inis, n.

For Writing they use

<i>A Pen</i> 7	Penna, æ, f.
<i>INK</i> 8	Sēpta, æ, f.
	¹ Pāpȳrus, i, f.
<i>Paper</i> 9	Or, Charta, æ, f.

* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at first made; tho' now they are made of Paper, or Parchment.

¹ It hath its Name from *Papȳrus*, a flaggy Shrub, growing in the Marshes and moist Places near the River Nile in Egypt, of which Paper was formerly made.

A Pen bath

<i>A Slit</i>		<i>Crēna</i> , æ, f.
<i>And is made by</i>		
<i>A Pen-knife</i>	10	<i>Scalpellum</i> , i, n.
<i>They make</i>		
<i>A Line</i>		<i>Līnča</i> , æ, f.
<i>By a Rule</i>	11	<i>Rēgūla</i> , æ, f.
	<i>If Care is not taken, they make</i>	
<i>A Fault in Writing</i>		<i>Mendum</i> , i, n.
<i>A Blot</i>		Or, <i>Menda</i> , æ, f.
		<i>Litrā</i> , æ, f.
	<i>For Correction the Master hath</i>	
<i>A Rod</i>		<i>Virga</i> , æ, f.
Or, <i>a Ferula</i>		<i>Fērūla</i> , æ, f.

1 This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. *Suetonius* calls a Penknife, *Scalprum Librarium*.

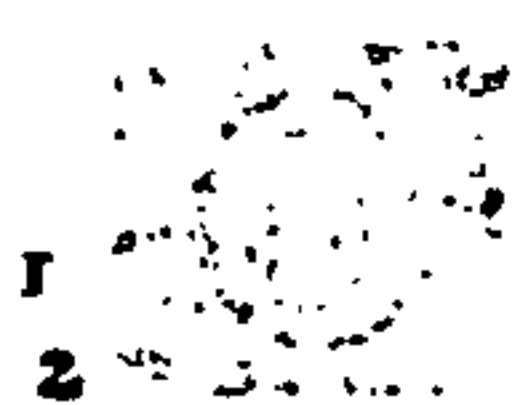


XXII. of the CHURCH, or Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.



RULERS *in the* CHURCH are

Jesus
Christ
An Apostle
A Bishop
A Priest
An Elder
A Deacon



Jesus
Christus
Apostolus, i, m.
Episcopus, i, m.
*Sacerdos, ōis, m. & f.
Presbyter, i, m.
Diaconus, i, m.

The WORSHIP of GOD is

Religion

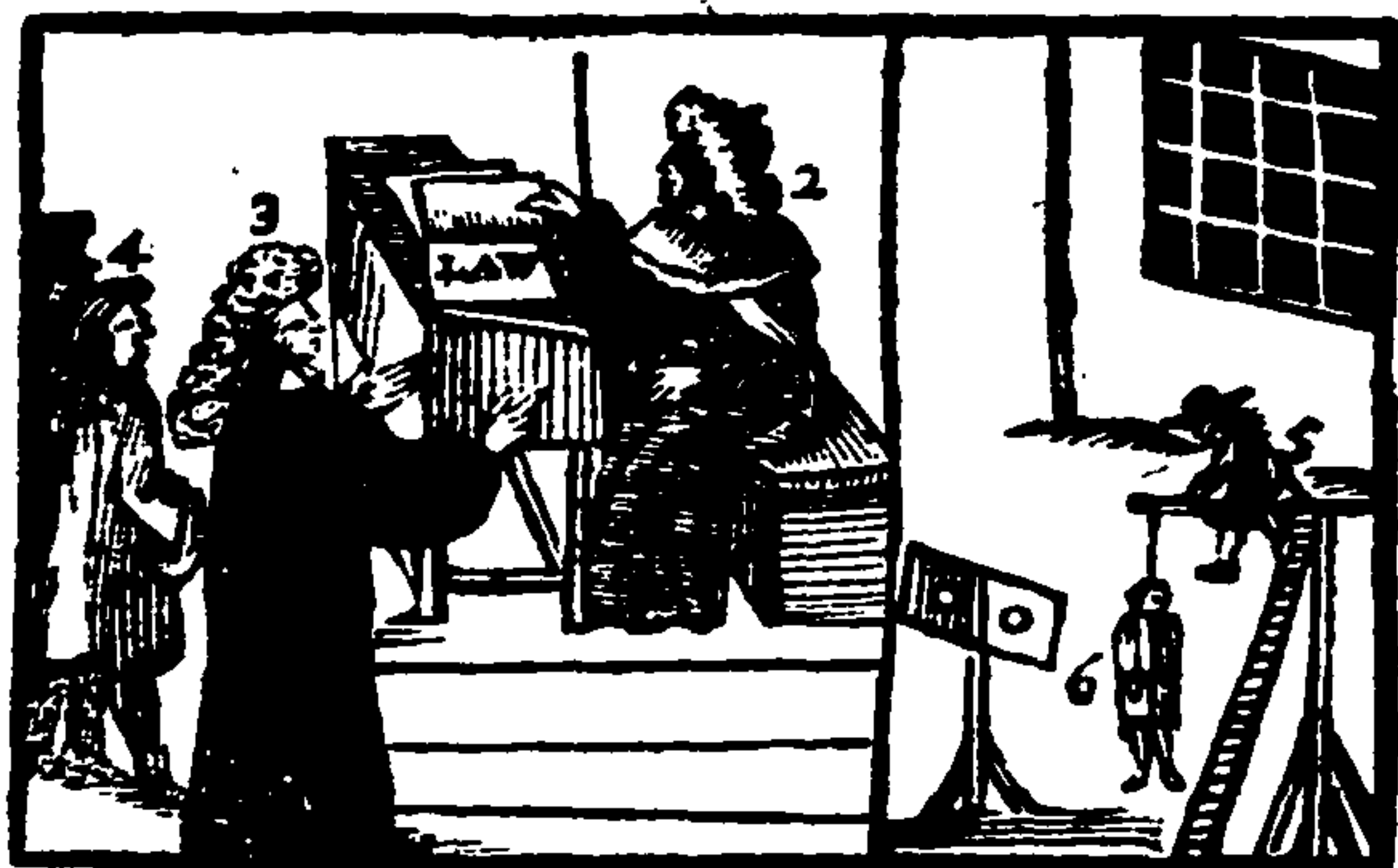
| *Religio, ōis, f.

In the Church there is

<i>A Pulpit</i>	3	*Suggestum
<i>Out of which</i>		
<i>The Preacher</i>	1	*Conciōnātor, ōris, m.
<i>preacheth</i>		
<i>A Sermon</i>		*Conciō, ōnis, f.
<i>Or, readeth</i>		
<i>The Bible</i>		Biblīa, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>The Testament</i>		Testāmentum, ī, n.
<i>The Gospel</i>		Evangelīum, ii, n.
<i>In the Churchyard</i>	4	*Sēpulcrētum, i, n.
<i>there is</i>		
<i>A Grave</i>	5	*Sēpulcrum, i, n.
<i>A Monument</i>	6	*Mōnimentum, i, n.
<i>A Funeral</i>	7	*Fūus, ēris, n.

This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the Words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers; but lest it might seem too great a Defect, we have inserted some of them and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterisk () before them.

XXIII. OF JUDICIAL MATTERS.



In GOVERNMENT there are

A LAW 1
An Example

L Ex, lēgis, f.
Exemplum, i, n.

In Law there are

A Judge

2

A Counsellor 3

A Witness 4

Jūdex, īcis, m, & f;

Consultor, ōris, m.

Testis, is, m. & f.

The Judge hath for Writing

A Secretary, or Scribe

| Scrība, æ, m.

For speaking Publickly

A Cryer

| Præco, ōnis, m.

For executing the Sentence

A Hangman	}	Carnī:cx, īc's, m.
Or, Jack Ketch 5		

The Law commands to give every Thing

Right, or Due		Jus, jūris, n.
Worth, or Price		

The Law also giveth

Punishment		Pœna, æ, f.
<i>To those who are guilty of</i>		

Vice		Vitiūm, ii, n.
<i>A Vicious Deed is</i>		

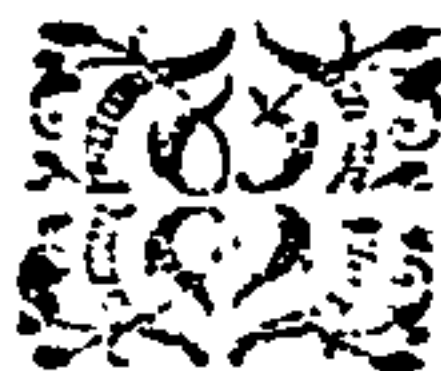
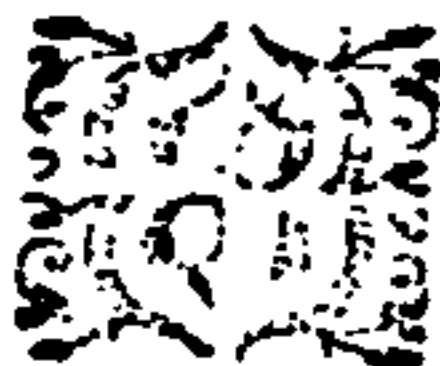
A Fault		Culpa, æ, f.
A Crime		
Villany		

A Crime is

Deceit, or a Cheat		Dōlus, i, m.
A Lie		
Fraud		
Lewdness		
Theft		

Persons guilty of Crimes are

An Adulterer		Adulter, ūri, m.
A Robber, or Cut throat 6		
A Thief 6		
A Whore		

*Punishments are**Banishment, or Exile**Death**Disgrace, or Degrading**A Fine, or Mulct**A Prison**A Stripe**Exilium, ii, n.**Nex, necis, f.**Ignominia, æ, f.**Mulcta, æ, f.**Carcer, eris, m.**Verber, eris, n.**Sometimes the Judge giveth**Pardon**Venia, æ, f.**They who practise**Virtue**will have**A Reward**is**Gain**A Gift or Present**Glory**Hire, or Pay**Honour**Credit, or Grace**Praise**Wages**Money**Virtus, tis, f.**Præmium, ii, n.**Lucrum, i, n.**Dōnum, i, n.**Glōria, æ, f.**Stips, stipis, f.**Hōnor, ōris, m.**Dēcus, ōris, n.**Laus, dis, f.**Mercēs, dis, f.**Pēcūnia, æ, f.**Or, Nummus, i, m.*

XXIV. OF WARFARE, or MILITARY AFFAIRS.



The joining of the Force and Arms of many against others, is called

W A R

B Ellam, i, n.

The being without mutual Opposition

Peace

Pax, pācis, f.

In Peace there is

Agreement

Concordia, æ, f.

A League

Fœdus, ōis, n.

Quiet

Quies, tis, f.

Leisure

Olūm, ii, n.

Play

Lūdus, i, m.

But in War there is

<i>Disagreement</i>	Discordia, æ, f.
<i>Danger</i>	Pē.īcūlum, i, n.
<i>Strife</i>	Lis, līs, f.
<i>Quarrels</i>	Jurgium, ii, n.
<i>A Tumult, or Disturbance</i>	Tūmultus, us, m.
<i>An Enemy</i>	Hostis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Fight</i>	Pugna, æ, f.
<i>Or Battle</i>	Prœlium, ii, n.
<i>Stratagems</i>	Inſidiæ, ārum, pl. f.
<i>Slanter</i>	Cæſes, is, f.
<i>Ruin</i>	Rūina, æ, f.
<i>Destruction</i>	Pernīcies, ei, f.
<i>Want of Proviſions</i>	Or, Exīcium, ii, n.
<i>Or, Penury</i>	Pē.ūrīa, æ, f.
<i>The Conqueror</i>	Victor, ōris, m.
<i>after the Fight, bath</i>	
<i>A Victory</i>	Victōria, æ, f.
<i>A Triumph</i>	Triumphus, i, m.

As on the other ſide the e is

<i>Flight</i>	Fūga, æ, f.
<i>Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War, are</i>	
<i>A Leader, or Captain 1</i>	Dux, dūcis, m, & f.
<i>A Trumpeter 2</i>	Tūbīcen, īcis, m.
<i>An Enſign</i>	
<i>Or, Standard Bearer 3</i>	Vexillārius, ii, m.
<i>who beareth</i>	
<i>An Enſign, or Standard 3</i>	Vexillum, i, n.
<i>A Soldier</i>	Mīes, ītis, m. & f.
<i>A ſeaWater Soldier, or a</i>	
<i>beginner in any Buſineſs</i>	Tīro, ōdis, m.

A Horseman 3

A Footman 4

who hath

A Companion

A Guardian

Eques, itis, m. & f.

Pædes, itis, m. & f.

Cōmes, itis, m. & f.

Custos, ōis, m. & f.

The whole Body of the Forces is called

An Army

Exercitus, us, m.

A Soldier, hath for Offence, or for Defence

Arms, or Weapons

Arma, ōum, pl. n.

Offensive Arms are

A Club

Fustis, is, m.

A Staff, or Stick

Bāc lus, i, m.

Or Bāc lum, i, n.

A Sword 6

Ensis, is, m.

Or Glādius, ii, m.

A Spear, or Lance 7

Hasta, æ, f.

A Dart, or Javelin

Jācūlum, i, n.

A Sling

Funda, æ, f.

An Arrow

Sāgitta, æ, f.

Which is shot out of

A Bow 8

Arcus, us, m.

A Quiver of Arrows is

Phārētra, æ, f.

Any Weapon that may be
thrown with the Hand,

Tēlum, i, n.

as a Dart, &c. is called

A Point of a Sword, or o-

Mūcro, ōis, m.

ther Weapon, is

Or Cuspis, itis, f.

Defensive Arms are

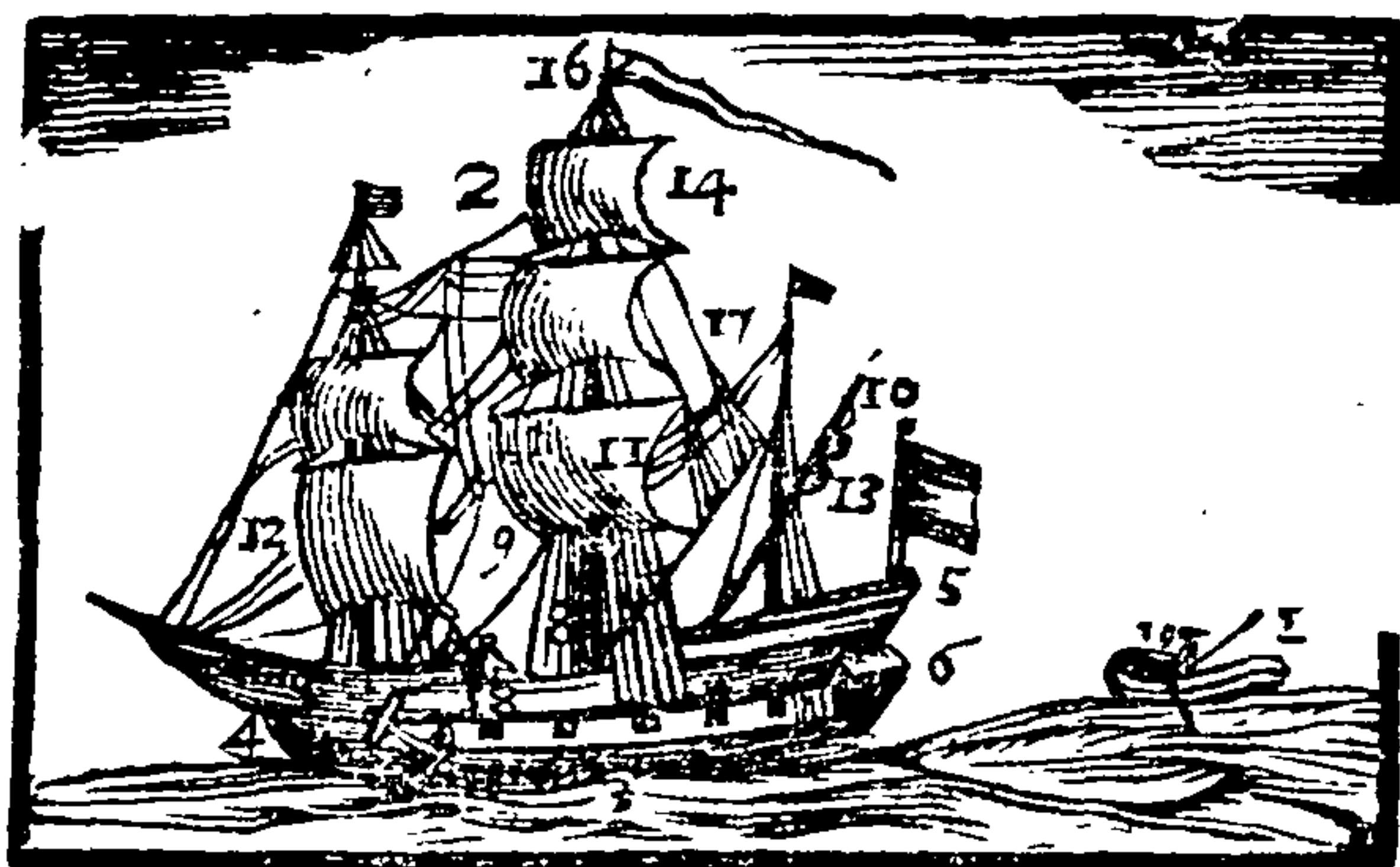
<i>An Helmet</i>		Călăa, æ, f.
<i>Or, Head piece</i>	9	<i>Or, Cassis, idis, f.</i>
<i>which hath</i>		
<i>A Crest</i>	10	Crista, æ, f.
<i>A Brigandine, or Coat of</i>		Lōrīca, æ, f.
<i>Mail</i>		Clypēus, i, m.
<i>A Buckler, or Shield</i>	11	<i>Or, Scūtum, i, n.</i>

Instruments of Musick used in war, are

<i>A Trumpet</i>	2	Tūba, æ, f.
<i>A Drum</i>		Tympanum, i, n.



XXV. Of SEA or NAVAL,
AFFAIRS.



A VESSEL, for passing over the Water, of the lesser
Kind, is

A ^{Boat} ¹ of the greater kind is
A ^{Ship} ²

C ^{Ym̃ba, æ, f.}
Nāvis, is, f.

Parts of a SHIP are

At the Bottom

The Keel ³

At the Fore end

The Stern, or Prow ⁴

Cārīna, æ, f.

Prōra, æ, f.

At the Hind End

The Stern, or Poop 5

For Steering it

The Helm, or Rudder 6

Puppis, is, f.

Clāvus, i, m.

Rooms are

The Hatches, or Decks

Fōri, Ōrum, pl. m.

Parts for helping the MOTION of the SHIP, and made of Wood, are

An Oar 19

Rēmus, i, m.

A Mast 8

Mālus, i, m.

Parts for helping the MOTION of the SHIP, and made of Cloth are

A Sail 9

Vēlum, i, n.

Sails are

The Main Sail 11

1

The Fore Sail 12

2

The Mizzen Sail 13

3

The Top Sail 14

4

The Cross-piece to which the Sail is fastened, is called

The Sail-yard 10

Antenna, æ, f.

For staying of the Ship there is

An Anchor 15

Anchōra, æ, f.

¹ Called

Acatium, ii, n.

² Called

Dolon, Ōnis, m.

³ Called

Epīdrōms, i, m.

⁴ Called

Suppāra, Ōrum, pl. n.

OR ORNAMENT, or for the Distinction of NATIONS,
or the several OFFICES of a NAVY, there are
The Pendants, or Streamers
of a Ship 16
The Flag 5

Aplustia, um, pl. n.

There belong also to a Ship

A Rope 17
A Cable, or great Rope
A Pilot, or Steersman
of a Ship
A Seaman, or Mariner 18
A Rower 19

Fūnis, is, m.
Rūdēns, tis, m. & f.
Gūbernator, ōris, m.
Nauta, æ, m.
Rēmex, īgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves in

A Galley
The Seats were the Row-
ers sit
A Float of Timber is

Rēmīgium, ii, n.
Transra, ōrum, pl. n.
Rātis, is, f.

¹ Called

Vexillum Navāle

²Funis is understood, which was also anciently used
in the Feminine Gender.

XXVI. OF TIME.

TIME is

A N Hour
A Day
A Week
A Month
A Year
An Age

H Ora, æ, f.
Dies, ei, m. & f.
Hebdomas, ācis, f.
Mōsis, is, m.
Annus, i, m.
Sæculum, i, n.

In a DAY there is

<i>The Dawning of the Day</i> <i>or, Day break</i>	Dī.ūcūlum, i, n.
<i>The Morning</i>	Mā. e, n. Undeclined
<i>Noon Tide, or Mid Day</i>	Miērīaies, ěi, m.
<i>The Dusk of the Evening</i> <i>or Twilight</i>	Crepusculum, i, n.
<i>The Evening</i>	Vesper ris, m.
<i>The Night</i>	Nox, noctis, f.

The DAY after the Present Day is

<i>To Morrow</i>	Cras, n. Undeclined
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In a WEEK there are seven Days called

* Sunday, <i>Or, the Day of the Sun</i>	† ¹
Monday	2
<i>Or, the Day of the Moon</i>	3
Tuesday	4
<i>Or, Tuisic's Day</i>	
Wednesday	
<i>Or, Woden's Day</i>	

* The English Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols, which our Saxon Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in *Latin*

¹ Dies Dominicus, <i>Or, Dies Solis</i>	⁵ Die Jovis
² Dies Lunæ	⁶ Dies Venēris
³ Dies Martis	⁷ Dies Sā. āti
⁴ Dies Mercurii	<i>Or, Dies Saturni</i>

Thursday

<i>Thursday</i>	5
<i>Or, Thor's Day</i>	
<i>Friday</i>	6
<i>Or, Friga's Day</i>	
<i>Saturday</i>	7
<i>Or, Seater's Day</i>	

The Year is divided into four parts called,

<i>The Spring</i>	Ver, vēris, n.
<i>The Summer</i>	Æstas, tis, f.
<i>Autumn or, the fall of the Leaf</i>	Autumnus, i, m.
<i>The Winter</i>	Hyems, ĕmis, f.

XXVII. OF ADJECTIVES, or the Manners of THINGS.

A THING is

C omely, or Handsome	P uicer, ra, rum
Acceptable	Grāus, a, um
Wonderful	Mīrus, a, rum
Vain	Vānū, a, um
Troublesome	Mōlestus, a, um
Whole	Tōus, a, um
Torn	Lācer, ra, rum
What a Thing is it	Quāl s, is, e
Such	Talis, is, e

A Thing as to its WEIGHT, is

Heavy, grievous	Grāvis, is, e
Light	Lēvis, is, e

If you compare one Thing with another, it is

Divers, various	Vārius, a, um
Like	Sīmīlis, is, e
Unlike	Dissīmīlis, is, e

A Thing, as to its MOTION, is

Gentle

Strong, earnest

Swift, quick

Slow, tardy

Lēnis, is, e

Vēmens, tis

Cēler, ěris, e

Tardus, a um

A SIGN is

True

Or, False

Certain

Or, Doubtful

Vērus, a, m.

Falsus, a, um

Certus, a, um

Cūbius, a, um

The MODE, or MANNER of a Thing is

Fit, or fitting

Unfit

Aptus, a, um

Inaptus, a, um

A PART is

Great

Or, Little

Magnus, a, um

Parvus, a, um

NATURE is

Fruitful

Or, Barren

Ucer ěris

Stēilis, is, e

A Thing, as to the TIME of its CONTINUANCE, is

New

Old

Nōvus, a, um

Vētus, ěris

As to its SEASONABLENESS it is.

Late, lag

Ripe

Or, Unripe

Sērus, a, um

Māūrus, a, um

Immāūrus, a, um

The CARDINAL, or CHIEF NUMBERS,

In which the Question is made by Quot ; as

Howmany

| Quot, Undeclined

And the Answer by

So many

| Tot, Undeclined

One

| Unus, a, um

Two

| Duo, æ, o

Three

| Tres, tres, tria

Four

| Quattuor, Undeclined

Five

| Quinque, Undeclined

Six

| Sex, Undeclined

Seven

| Septem, Undeclined

Eight

| Octo, Undeclined

Nine

| Novem, Undeclined

Ten

| Decem, Undeclined

Twenty

| Viginti, Undeclined

Thirty

| Triginta, Undeclined

An Hundred

| Centum, Undeclined

A Thousand

| Mille, Undeclined

Both

| Ambo, æ, o

*Those are ORDINAL NUMBERS which tell of what
Number, or in what Order a Thing is*

The Question is made by Quotus ; as

*Of what Number, or in
what Order is a Thing*

| Quotus, a, um

The Answer is made by

The First

| Primus, a, um

Or, the Second

| Secundus, a, um

The Third

| Tertius, a, um

*The Fourth**The Fifth**The Sixth**The Seventh**The Eighth**The Ninth**The Tenth**The Middlemost**The Last*

Quartus, a, um

Quintus, a, um

Sextus, a, um

Septimus, a, um

Octavus, a, um

Nonus, a, um

Decimus, a, um

Medius, a, um

Ultimus, a, um

*Things are also, in respect of their NUMBER,**Equal, or even**Unequal, or odd**Many**Or, Few**All**Frequent**Or, Seldom, rare*

Par, aris

Impar, aris,

Multus, a, um

Paucus, a, cum

Omnis, is, e

Frequens, tis

Or, Creber, ra, um

Rarus, a, um

*There are twelve MONTHS.**The MONTH**January**February**March**April**May**June**July**August**September*

Januarius

Februarius

Martius

Aprilis

Maius

Junius

Julius

Augustus

September, ris, re

* These are Nouns Adjective, *Menſis* being understood.

October

October	Octōber, ris, re
November	Novē mē, is, re
December	Decem̄ber, ris, re

A PLACE is

<i>Large or wide</i>	Amplus, a, um
<i>Narrow, or strait</i>	Angustus, a, um Or, Arctus, a, um

A PLACE dedicated to GOD is

Sacred	Sācer, ra, um
<i>Others are</i>	
Prophane	Prōfānus, a, um.

As to its PLACING a Thing is

<i>Convenient, or Commo- dious</i>	Commōdus, a, um
<i>Right on the Right</i>	Dexter, ra, rum
<i>Or, Left</i>	Sinister, ra, rum
<i>With the Face upward</i>	Sūpīnus, a, um
<i>With the face downward</i>	Pīōnus, a, um

A BODY is

<i>Hard</i>	Dūrus, a, um
<i>Or, Soft</i>	Mollis, is, e
<i>Strong, or firm</i>	Firmus, a, um
<i>Or, Weak</i>	Dēbilis, is, e
<i>Hollow</i>	Cāvus, a, um

As to its MEASURE it is

<i>Equal</i>	Æquālis, is, e
<i>How big is it</i>	Quantus, a, um
<i>So big</i>	Tantus, a, um

*Big, or great**Or Small, slender**Thick**Or, Thin*

| Grandis, is, e

| Or, Ingens, is

| Exilis, is, e

| Crassus, a, um

| Tenuis, is, e

*As to its FIGURE, it is**Round**Square**Straight, Right**Crooked*

| Rotundus, a, um

| Quadratus, a, um

| Rectus, a, um

| Curvus, a, um

*A SPIRIT is**Good**Or, Bad*

| Bonus, a, um

| Malus, a, um

*G O D is**Eternal*

| Aeternus, a, um

*A SOUL is**Good, gracious*

| Pius, a, um

*The LIGHT is**Clear, or Bright*

| Clarus, a, um

*The SHADE is**Dark, or Dull*

| Obscurus, a, um

*A STAR is**Fixed, or steady**Or, Wandering*

| Fixus, a, um

| Vagus, a, um

*The AIR is**Clear, not cloudy*

| Serenus, a, um

The EARTH is

Dry | Siccus, a, um

RAIN is

Thick | Densus, a, um
| Or, Spissus, a, um

A METAL is

Pure, or unmixed | Purus, a, um

A PLANT is

Tender | Tēner, ra, rum
Green | Viridis, is, e
Or, Dry | Aridus, a, um

A TREE is

High, or Tall | Plōcērus, a, um
Or, Low | Or, Celsus, a, um
| Hūmllis, is, e

HONEY is

Pure, sincere, not mixed | Sincērus, a, um
with Wax

AN ANIMAL is

Alive | Vivus, a, um
Or Dead | Mortuus, a, um
Sound, well | Sānus, a, um
Or, Sick, faint | Æger, ra, rum
Fat | Pinguis, is, e
Or, Lean | Mācer, ra, rum
Wakeful | Vīgil, is, e
Brutish | Brutus, a, um
Wild | Fērus, a, um
Sometimes big with Young | Grāvīdus, a, um

A MAN'S HEAD is sometimes

<i>Bald</i>	Calvus, a, um
<i>his Skin</i>	
<i>Hairy, rough</i>	Hirsūtus, a, um

A Man's COUNTENANCE is

<i>Cheary, merry</i>	Hīlāris, is, e
<i>Or, Sorrowful</i>	Mœtus, a, um
<i>Blithe, or kind</i>	Blandus, a, um
<i>Joyous</i>	Lætus, a, um
<i>Or, Sad</i>	Tristis, is, e

A Man's FACE is

<i>Beautiful</i>	Formōsus, a, um
<i>Or, Ugly</i>	Dēformis, is, e

For want of SIGHT a Man is

<i>Blind</i>	Cæcus, a, um
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For want of HEARING

<i>Deaf</i>	Surdus, a, um
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For want of SPEECH

<i>Dumb</i>	Mūtus, a, um
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For want of the use of HANDS

<i>Maimed or Lame</i>	Mancus, a, um
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For want of the use of FEET, he is

<i>Lame, or Halt</i>	Claudus, a, um
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The STOMACH is

<i>Hungry, fasting</i>	Jējūnus, a, um
<i>Or, Full, satisfied</i>	Sātūr, a, um

A Man is

Potent, or able
Knowing

Pōtens, tis
Guārus, a, um

As to his UNDERSTANDING he is

Wise
Unpolish'd rude
Foolish

Sāpiens, tis
Rūdis, is, e
Stultus, a, um

As to his DISPOSITIONS and MANNERS he is

Bold
Valiant
Mild, weak
Or, Cruel, fierce
Or, Barbarous
Chaste
Or, Wanton
Pleasant
Severe
Honest, or virtuous
Covetous
Or, Prodigal
Holy
Sober
Or, Drunken

Audax, ācis
Fortis, is, e
Mītis, is, e
Sævus, a, um
Barbārus, a, um
Castus, a, um
Lascīvus, a, um
Jūcundus, a, um
Sēvērus, a, um
Prōbus, a, um
Avarus, a, um
Prōdigus, a, um
Sanctus, a, um
Sobrius, a, um
Ebrius, a, um

In his CONVERSATION he is

Just
Friendly

Iustus, a, um
Amīcus, a, um

As to his SOCIETY he is

Alone
Or, Associate

Sōlus, a, um
Socius, a, um

The L O N D O N

As to ACTION he is

Brisk, cheerful
Dull, or blockish
Scurvy, backward
Sluggish, lazy

Alacris, ris, re.
Hæbet, ěris
Piger, ra, rum
Segnis, is, e

To do a WORK which is

Easy
Or, Hard, difficult

Facilis, is, e
Difficilis, is, e

After Work is done, he is

Heavy
Tired

Fessus, a, um
Lassus, a, um

As to his STATE he is

Rich
Or, Poor
Free, a Freeman
Bond, or enslaved
Well, or safe
Prosperous
Happy
Wretched, miserable

Dives, ĩcis
Pauper, ěris
Liber, ěra, rum
Servus, a, um
Salvus, a, um
Prosper, ěra, um
Felix, ĩcis
Miser, ěra, um

As to his AGE he is

Young
Old

Juvenis, is
Senex, senis

A Man without a Garment is

Naked, bare

Nudus, a, um

To the SIGHT, a thing is

White
Black
Red

Albus, a, um
Niger, ra, rum
Ruber, ra, rum

To the TASTE it is

Sweet
Bitter.
Sharp, or tart

Dulcis, is, e
Amarus, a, um
Acer, acris, acre

To the SMELL it is

Sweet scented
Stinking

Suavis, is, e
Teter, ra, rum

To the TOUCH a Thing is

Plain
Even
Smooth
Or, Rough, sharp

Planus, a, um
Æquus, a, um
Lævis, is, e
Asper, era, erum

PROVISION is

Dear
Or, Cheap

Carus, a, um
Vilis, is, e

HOUSEHOLD STUFF is

One's own, proper
Common
Private
Publick

Proprius, a, um
Communis, is, e
Privatus, a, um
Publicus, a, um

HOUSEHOLD-STUFF is

Clean
Or, Filthy

Mundus, a, um
Turpis, is, e

Some one BODY will learn

More
than
the rest,

Plus, uris
Cæter, era, erum

XXVIII. OF VERBS.

A THING is said

Præt. Sup.

T O be
To, act or do
Or to suffer

E Sse, fui
Agere, egi, actum
Pati, passus sum

That which Is, uses

To become
To continue, or abide

Fieri, factus sum
Manere, mansi, mansum

To ACT is

To move
To frame, or fashion
To Form
To put
To begin to act, is

Movere, movi, motum
Fingere, sinxi, fictum
Formare, avi, atum
Ponere, posui, positum
Cæpisse, cepi, coeptum

The Actions of GOD, as to the World, are

To Create
To preserve, or keep it
To manage, or rule
To bless, or make happy

Creare, avi, atum
Servare, avi, atum
Regere, rexi, rectum
Bere, avi, atum

Bodies which give LIGHT use

To arise
To shine
To glitter, or twinkle

Oriri, ortus sum
Lucere luxi —
Micare, micui, —

* It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its ending like a Verb Passive, but signifies to do like a Verb Active. Observe, that those Verbs whose Infinitives end in *i*, are Verbs Deponent, as *Pati* to suffer.

FIRE *uses*

To burn, or to be kindled	Ardēre, arsi, arsum
To burn or scorch	Urēre, ussi, usum

WATER *uses*

To flow	Flūēre, fluxi, fluxum
To boil up	Fervēre, fervi—

A CLOUD

To rain	Plūēre, plui,—
To thunder	Tōnāre, tōnuī, tōnītum

The WIND

To blow	Flāre, flāvi, flātum
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The SEA

To roar	Frēmēre, frēmui, frēmī. ũ
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A PLANT *uses*

To grow	Crescēre, crevi, cretum.
To flourish, or blossom	Flōrēre, florui,—
To wither or fade	Marcēre, marui,—

An INSECT *uses*

To creep		Rēpēre, repsi, reptum
Or, as a Serpent, to wriggle		Serpāre, serpsi, serptum
Or, as a Flea to skip, or jump		Sāl īre, salui, saltum

A BIRD *uses*

To fly	Vōlāre, avi. atum
To sing	Cā.ēre, cēcīui, cantum

*A FISH**To swim*| *Nāre, nāvi, nātum**A BULLOCK**To low*| *Mūgiere, mugivi, itum**A HOG**To grunt*| *Grūnnīre, ivi, itum**A SHEEP**To bleat*| *Bālāre, avi, itum**An ASS**To bray*| *Rūdēre, rudi, —**An HORSE**To neigh*| *Hinnīre, ivi, itum**A LION**To roar*| *Rūgiere, ivi, itum**A WOLF**To howl*| *Ulūlāre, avi, atum**A DOG**To bark*| *Lātrāre, avi, atum**A MAN uses**To be born*| *Nāsci, natus sum—**To live*| *Vivēre, vixi, victum**To sense, or feel*| *Sentīre. sensi, sensum**To be able*| *Polle, pōtui, —*

To be well, or strong
To pine, or languish
To die

| Vălēre, valui, valitum
 | Languēre, langui—
 | Mōri, mortuus sum

To the SENSES things use

To be open, or plain
To be clear
To lie fair, to appear
Or, to lie hid, to lurk

| Pătēre, latui, —
 | Līquēre, liqui, *seiden usci*
 | Pătēre, parui, paritum
 | Lātēre, latui, latitum

A Man by the Sense of SIGHT uses

To see a thing

| Vidēre, vidi, visum

By the Sense of HEARING

To hear

| Audire, iui, itum

By the Sense of SMELLING

To smell

| *Ođōrāri, ođōratum

By the Sense of TASTING

To taste

| Gustāre, avi, atum

By the sense of TOUCHING

To touch

| Tangēre, tetēgi, tactum

Things are also perceived by the EAR

To sound

| Sōnāre, sōnui, sonitum

To make a Noise

| Strēnēre, streui, strepitum

To crack, or give a Crack

| Crēpāre, crepi, crepitum

By the SMELL

To smell, or cast a smell

| *Olēre, olui, olitum,

By the TASTE

To taste of, or savour

| Săpēre, sapui, & sapivi

By the TOUCH or FEELING

To be cold	Frīgēre, frixi,—
To be warm	Tēpēre, tepui,—
To be hot	Cālēre, calui, itum

A MAN with his HEAD uses

To nod	Nutare, avi, atum
	Nūare is out of use

With his EYES

To see	¹ Spēcēre
To discern	² Cernēre, crevi, cretum
To behold, or look to	Tuēri, tuitus sum

With his MOUTH

To breathe	Spīrāre, avi, atum
To talk or speak	Lēqui, loquutus sum
To prate, or prattle	Garrīre, ivi, itum
To cry out	Clāmāre, avi, atum
To mutter	Mūtīre, ivi, itum

When MEN speak they are wont

To call	Vōcāre, avi, atum
To say	Dīcēre, dixi, dictum
Or, Affirm	Aiēre, aisti
To tell	Narrāre, avi, atum
To ask	Rōgāre, avi, atum
To confess	Fā:ēri, fassus sum
Or to deny	Nēgāre, avi, atum

When Men do not SPEAK, they are said

To be silent	Sīlēre, filui,—
To hold their Peace	Tācēre, tacui, tēcitum

¹ This is not in use, unless in its Compound, *In spicio, inspexi, inspectum*, &c.

² You will scarce find any Præter or Supine when it is used in this Sense.

A Man with his TONGUE uses

<i>To lick</i>	Lingēre, linxi, linctum
<i>To lap</i>	Lambēre, lambi, —
<i>To suck</i>	Sū, ēre, fuxi, fuctum

With his TEETH

<i>To gnaw</i>	Rōuēre, rosi, rosum
<i>To champ, or chew</i>	Mandēre, mandi, mansum
<i>To bite</i>	Mordēre, mōmordi, mor-
<i>To crash, or gnash</i>	Stridēre, stridi, — [sum

With his HAND

<i>To take</i>	Cāpēre, cēpi, captum
<i>To snatch</i>	Rāpēre, rapui, raptum
<i>To give</i>	Dāre, dēdi, dātum
<i>To hold</i>	Tēnēre, tenui, tentum
<i>To lay hold of, to catch</i>	Prendere, prendi, prensum

A Man with his FINGERS uses

<i>To crop</i>	Carpere, carpsi, carptum
<i>To pluck</i>	Vēliēre, velli & vulsi, vulsum

With his NAILS

<i>To claw</i>	Scābēre, scābi, —
<i>To scratch</i>	Sculpere, scalpsi, sculptum

With his FEET

<i>To kick</i>	Calcāre, avi, atum
<i>To go</i>	Ire, ivi, icum, <i>from</i> Eo
<i>To come</i>	Venire, veni, ventum
<i>To follow</i>	Sēqui, sequutus sum

From the HEAD he uses also

To spit | Spūcere, spui, sputum

From the BLADDER

To make water | Meiēre, mīx, mīcium

Mingere is out of use

From the STOMACH upwards, or the GUTS downwards

To vomit | Vōmēre, vomui vomitum

To break Wind | Pēdēre, pēpēdi, pēditum

To dung | Cācāre, avi, atum

The several MODES of GOING are

To step, or go | Grādi, gressus sum—

To go a Foot pace | Vācēre, vali, valum

To walk | Ambū āre, avi, atum

To run | Currēre, cucurri, cursum

If a Place be slippery he is liable

To slide, or slip | Lābi, lapsus sum

To rush, or tumble | Rūcere, rui, ruim

If ROUGH

To stagger or stumble | Titūtare avi, atum

If HIGH, he uses

To climb | Scandēre, scandi, scamsum

*A Man, as to his GESTURE, or different POSTURE
of Body, i. said*

To rise | Surgēre, surrexi, ectum

To stand | Stāre, stēti, statum

To stretch | ²Tendēre, tētendi, tensum
Or, Tentum

To bend | Flectēre, flexi, flexum

¹ This Preter Tense and Supine is seldom read out of Composition.

² It formerly made *terdi*.

To learn

To sit

To fall

To lie down

To lie along

To cling, or cleave to

To hang

Niti, nives & nives un-

: ē iere, sedi, sessum

Cacēre, cecidi, cadum

Cubere, cunai, cubitum

Or, Cubēre

Jā ēre, jaci, lectum

Hare ē, arsi, arsum

Pena ēre, pependi, pensus sum

If a Man MOVES a Thing, he is said

To stir, or raise it

To shake

To turn

To rub it

To send, sling

To cast

To lead

To thrust

To drive

To row!

To draw

To lift, or take up

To bear

To carry

Ciēre, civi, citum

Quā ēre, quāsi, quassum

Volēre, vevi, versum

Fri ēre, frivi, frictum

Mie ēre, misi, missum

Jā ēre, jeci, lectum

Ducēre, duxi, ductum

Trū ēre, traxi, tractum

Pul ēre, pepuli, pulsum

Volvēre, volvi, volutum

Trā ēre, traxi, tractum

Tol ēre, sustul, sublatus

Ferre, tuli, lectum

Portāre, avi, atum

Or, Vel ēre, vexi, vectum

A Man hath Power

To know, or understand

To remember

To will

Sciēre, scivi, scitum

Memīnisse, meminī, —

Velle, volui, —

Actions of the UNDERSTANDING and JUDGMENT are

To consider

To meditate

To know, or take know-
ledge of

Considire, avi, atum

Mediari, meditatus sum

Noscere, novi, notum

¹ It has its Præter Tense from the Verb *sustolio*, as
Fero has from *Tulo*. as
To

To judge	Jūdicāre, avi, atum
To approve, or like	Prōbāre, avi, atum
To condemn	Damāre, avi, atum
To think	Pūtāre, avi, atum (tum
To believe	Credere, credidi, credi-
To doubt	Dubitare, avi, atum
To trust	Fidere, filius sum

PASSIONS of the MIND cause Men

To love	Amare, avi, atum
To favour	Favere, favi, fautum
Or, to hate	Odisse, odi,—
To joy, or rejoice	Gaudere, gavisus sum
To hope	Sperare, avi, atum
To desire or covet	Cupere, ivi, itum
To wish for	Optare, avi, atum
To fear	Timere, ui—
Or to dread	Metuerē, ui—
To be angry	Irasci, iratus sum
To wonder	Mirari, miratus sum
To be ashamed	Pudere, pudui, pudicum
To contemn, or despise	Temere, temsi, temtum
To scorn	Spernere, spreui, spretum

The OUTWARD SIGNS of our INWARD PASSIONS are
Of Joy

To laugh	Ridere, risi, risum
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Of SORROW

To weep	Flere, fleui, fletum
To mourn	Lugere, luxi
To bewail	Plorare, avi, atum
To complain	Queri, questus sum
To groan	Gemere, gemui, itum

¹ Temtum is hardly used out of Composition.

² Luctum is read in no Author.

Of FEAR

To tremble
To wax pale

| Trēmēre, tremui—
| Pallēre, pallui—

When a Man wants MEAT, he is said
To hunger, or be hungry | Esūrīre, ivi, itum

When he wants DRINK
To be thirsty, or dry | Sītīre, ivi, itum

So when he is HUNGRY he uses
To eat | Euēre, edi, estum, or esum

As when THIRSTY
To drink | Bībēre, bibi, bibitum

GOOD THINGS use
To be pleasing, to please | Plācēre, placui, placitum

BAD THINGS use
To hurt, or harm | Lādēre, læsi, læsum
To be painful to pain | Dōlēre, dolui, itum
To affright | Terrēre, terrui, itum
To trouble, or disturb | Tur: āre, avi, atum
To be harmful, to harm | Nōcēre, cui, itum

A Man as to his POSSESSIONS, is said
To have | Hābēre, ui, itum

If he has NOTHING, he is said
To be empty | Vācāre, avi, atum
To want, or be without | Cārēre, carui, itum
To want, or need | Egēre, ēgui,—

That which he HATH, he is wont

To use	Uti, usus sum	(ſu
To enjoy	Frui, inctus, or fruitus	

That which he DISLIKES, he uses

To change	Mutare, avi, atum	
To let, let alone	Sincere, ſivi ſitum	
To leave, or forſake	Linqere, liqui, l. ſum	

A Man, as to his BUSINESS, is ſaid

To be able	Quire, quivi, quitum	
To ſtudy, or labour	Studere, ſtudi, itum	
To dare, or venture	Augere, auſus ſum	
To get, or obtain	Potiri, potitus ſum	

As it is his DUTY all lawful Means of Living

To try	Experiri, expertus ſum	
To ſeek after	Petere, petivi, or petii,	
So, it is	petitum	
To beware, be cautious	Cavere, cavi, cautum	
To care	Curare, avi, atum	
To ſerve, or deſerve	Mereri, merui, meritum	
	Or, Merere, meritus ſum	

Therefore he ought

To conſult	Conſilire, ui, ultum	
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The ſeveral BUSINESSES of Men are

Of a PHYSICIAN

To heal, or cure	² Mederi	
------------------	---------------------	--

Of a COOK

To dreſs, or cook	Cœquere, coxi, coctum	
-------------------	-----------------------	--

¹ Is of the third or fourth Conjugation

² It borrows a Præter from *Modico*, which is *Medicatus ſum*

When a Man EATS a MEAL, if in the MORNING, he is said

To breakfast | Jentāre, avi, atum

If at NOON

To dine | Prandēre, prandi, pransum

If at NIGHT

To sup | Coe: āre, avi, atum

It is the BUSINESS of a TAYLOR

To sew | Sūere, fui, sutum

To patch | Sarcire, sarsi, sartum

With a GARMENT a Man uses

To cloth, or array himself | Amīcīre, amīcui, amīc-
tum, amīcivi *seldem*

To put it on | Indūere, ui, ūtum

Or, to put it off | Exūere, ui, ūtum

It is the BUSINESS of a BUILDER

To build | Strūere, struxi, structum

Of the SHEPHERD

To feed | Pascere, pavi, pasum

To milk | Malgēre, mulsī, mulsūm;
& multum

To clip, to shear | Tondere, tōtondi, tonsūm

Of the HUSBANDMAN

To sow | Sēere, sevi, sātum

To reap, or mow | Mēere, messui, messum

To Grind | Mōlere, molui, molitum

Of the PLOW-MAN

To Plow | Arāre, avi, atum

* But the Compounds which have another Signification, make *Se ui*; as *Affe. ui*, *Inferui*, *Deservi*.

Of the GARDENER

To plant	Plantāre, avi, atum
To dig	Fōdēre, sodi, fossum

It belongs to the MASTER of the FAMILY

To call for, or require	Poscēre, poposci, ¹ poscītum
To bid, or command	Jūnēre, jussi, jssum
To forbid	Vētāre, vetui, vetitum
To bid, or invite	Invītāre, avi, atum

It is the BUSINESS of a KING

To reign	Regnāre, avi, atum
To govern	Gūbernāre, avi, atum
	² Sancire, sanxi, sanctum
To establish	& sancitum

It is the BUSINESS of a SCHOOL-MASTER

To teach the Scholar	Dōcēre, docui, doctum
To admonish him	Mōnēre, monui, monitum
To advise	Suadēre, suasi, suasum

If he DOES WELL

To praise Him	Laudāre, avi, atum
Or, Commend	

If he DOES AMISS

To threaten Him	Mīnāri minatus sum
To punish	Pūnīre, ivi, itum

It is the Duty of a SCHOLAR

To learn	Discēre, didici, ³
To imitate	Imītāri, imitatus sum
To obey	Oēre, ivi, itum
Duly to regard	Cōlēre, colui, cultum
To fear, stand in awe	Vētēri, veritus sum

¹ Is seldom used.² Formerly *Sancii* & *Sancivi*.³ And formerly *dicatum*.

In the CHURCH Men use

To pray	Prēcāri, precatus sum
To beseech	Orāre, avi, atum
To vow	Vōvēre, vōvi, votum

Before a JUDGE

To promise, or engage	Spondēre, spondi, sponsū
To swear	Jūrāre, avi, atus sum, atum

A SOLDIER uses

To make ready, to prepare	Pārāre, avi, atum
To fight	Pugnāre, avi, atum
To strike	Ūcēre, ici, ictum
To beat, or overcome	Vincēre, vinci, victum
To tame, or subdue	Dōmāre, ui, itum
To pillage, or plunder	Spōliāre, avi, atum
Sometimes	
To spare	Parcēre, peperci, parsum & parsi seldom

*There are several Actions which Men have in
BUSINESS, as*

WATER

To draw	Haurīre, hausi, haustum
To wash	Lāvāre, lavi, lotum & lautum, & lavatum
To pour out	Fundēre, fudi, fustum

DIVERSE THINGS

To number	Nīmērāre, avi, atum
To gather, or chuse	Lēgēre, legi, lectum
To mix, or mingle	Miscēre, miscui, mistum
To join	Jangēre, juxi, junctum
To scatter	Spargēre, sparsi, sparsum
To divide	Dīvīdēre, divisi, divi'um
To distribute, or give out	Tribūēre, tribui, tributū

¹ Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum*.

They use also with INSTRUMENTS

<i>To cut</i>	Sēcūre, sēcui, scēum
<i>To cleave</i>	Findēre, fīdi, fissum
<i>To slash</i>	Scindēre, scīdi, scissum
<i>To smite, or to back</i>	Cædēre, cecīdi, cæsum
<i>To prick</i>	¹ Pungēre, pūpūgi, punctū
<i>To strangle</i>	Strangūlare, avi, atum
<i>To kill</i>	² Nēcāre, necavi
<i>To thump, or knock</i>	Fundēre, fūdīdi, tussum
<i>To break</i>	Frangēre, fregi, fractum
<i>To burst</i>	Rumpēre, rupi, ruptum
<i>To press, or squeeze</i>	Præmēre, pressi, pressum
<i>To sweep, or brush</i>	Verēre, veri, versum
<i>To purge, or cleanse</i>	Purgāre, avi, atum
<i>To rub out</i>	Delēre, deleui, etum
<i>To adorn</i>	Ornāre, avi, atum
<i>To polish</i>	Pōlire, ivi, itum
<i>To paint</i>	Pingēre, pinxi, pictum
<i>To write</i>	Scribēre, scripsi, scriptum

Things that are LOOSE, *Men use*

<i>To bind</i>	Vī cīre, vīnxi, victum
<i>To gird</i>	Cingēre, cixi, cinctum
<i>To hoop</i>	Vīere, vievi, victum

That which is BOUND

<i>To loose, or loosen</i>	Solvēre, solvi, solutum
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That which is SHUT

<i>To open</i>	Pandēre, pandi, passum
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That Which is OPEN

<i>To shut</i>	Claudēre, clausi, clausum
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¹Also *Pinxi*, but this is seldom used out of Composition.

²*Necui* is seldom used, *Phædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *necuit*.

That which is H I D

To show

| Monstrāre, avi, atum

That which seems

To hang, ready to fall

| ¹ Mīnēre, mīnui,

They use

To prop, support

| Fulcīre, fulsi, fultum

That Men DO SO OR SO, is, because it uses

To like them

| Libēre, libui, libitum

Or, to be allowed

| Licēre, licui, licitum

If they do a THING OFT, they are said

To exercise

| Exercēre, exercui, exercitum

To use, or to be accustomed

| Solēre, solui, solitum

To use, or to wont

| Solēre, solitus sum

In BUSINESS Men use

To buy

| ² Emēre, emi, emptum

To sell

| Vendere, vendidi, venditum

To owe

| Debēre, debui, debitum

A Man who

To begin a Work

| Oriri, orsus sum

in order

To make, or to do it

| Facēre, feci, factum

And to carry it on

| Gerēre, gessi, gestum

if he designs

To finish, or end it

| Finire, ivi, itum

¹ *Præminere, Eminere, Prominere, Imminere*, come from this Verb Mīnēre, and not from Manēre *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem*. Lucretius, l. 6. v. 562.

² *Emere* was formerly used for TAKE, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, *Demere, Eximere, &c.*

XXIX. OF PRONOUNS.

If you ask

W^{hat is it?} } **Q**^{uid?}
Who or which is it? } *Quis?*

The Answer is

I	¹ Ego
Or, thou	Tū
Himself	Sibi
That	Ille, illa, illud
	Or, ĭ, ěa, id
	Or, iste, ista, istud
One's self	Ipse, ipsa, ipsum
This	Hic, hæc, hoc
The same	Idem, cǎdem, idem
Another	Alius, alia, aliud
Some one	Quidam, quædam, quod-
Any	Ullus, ulla, ullum [dam
None	¹ Nullus, nulla, nullum
That, which, who	Qui, quæ, quod

If you ask

Which, or, whether of the	¹ Uter, utra, utrum
two	
It is	
Either, or one of the two	Alter, altĕra, altĕrum
Neither of the two	² Neuter, neutra, neutrum

¹ As *None* is as much as *No one*, so is *Nullus* as much as *Ne ullus*.

² As *neither* is as much as *Not either*, so is *Neuter* as much as *Ne uter*.

If you ask

Whose is it ?

| Cūjus ?

The Answer is it is

Mine

| Vēus, a, um

Thine

| Tūus, e, um

His own

| Sūus, a, u

Ours

| Noster. nostra, nostrum

Yours

| Vester, vestra, vestrum

Their own

| Sūus, eūa, eūum

If you ask

*Of what Tribe or Country
is he ?*

| Cūjas, ātis

The Answer is, he is

Of our Tribe, or Country

| Nostras, ātis

Of your Tribe, or Country

| Veltras, ātis

XXX. OF ADVERBS.

ADVERBS of ASKING are

W *Hether ?*
Or, no

Why

| **N** *Um ? An ?*
Ne ?
Quāre ? Cur ?

Of

Of AFFIRMING

Yes, yea
Yes, indeed

| *Imo, hæ*
 | *Quidem*

Of DENYING.

No, not

| *Nē, non, haud*

Of PLACE

If the Question be made by

Where

| *Ubi?*

The Answer is by

Here
There
Any where
No where
Far off
Nigh

| *Hic*
 | *Ibi*
 | *Ufquam*
 | *Nufquam*
 | *Pröcul*
 | *Pröpe*

If the Question is

Whence

| *Unde?*

The Answer is

Hence
Thence

| *Hinc*
 | *Inde*

If the Question is

Whither

| *Quo?*

The Answer is

Hither

| *Huc*

of

OF TIME

If the Question is
| *Quando?*

When

The Answer is

<i>Then</i>		<i>Eunc, tum</i>
<i>When I came</i>		<i>Cum</i>
<i>Yesterday</i>		<i>Hēri</i>
<i>Erewhile, sometime since</i>		<i>I ūdum</i>
<i>Long ago</i>		<i>Ōlīm</i>
<i>Now</i>		<i>Nunc</i>
<i>Straight, by and by</i>		<i>Mox</i>
<i>At any time, ever</i>		<i>Unquam</i>
<i>Never</i>		<i>Nunquam</i>

If the Question is
| *Quamdiu?*

How long

The Answer is

<i>A long time</i>		<i>Diu</i>
<i>While</i>		<i>Dum</i>
<i>Until</i>		<i>Dōnec</i>

If you ask
| *Quōties?*

How oft

The Answer is

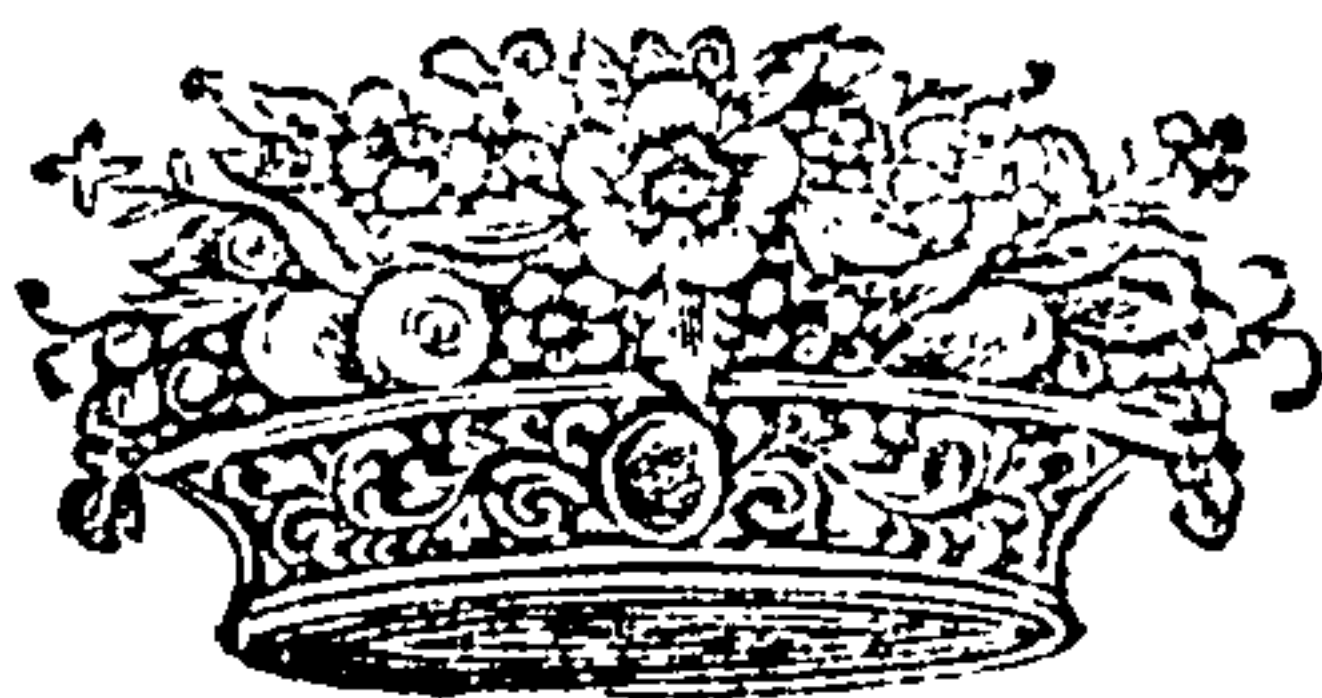
<i>Once</i>		<i>Sēmēl</i>
<i>Twice</i>		<i>Bis</i>
<i>Thrice</i>		<i>Ter</i>
<i>Four times</i>		<i>Quāter</i>
<i>Oft, or oftentimes</i>		<i>Sæpe</i>
<i>Always</i>		<i>Semper</i>

*If you ask**How
Doth he act?*

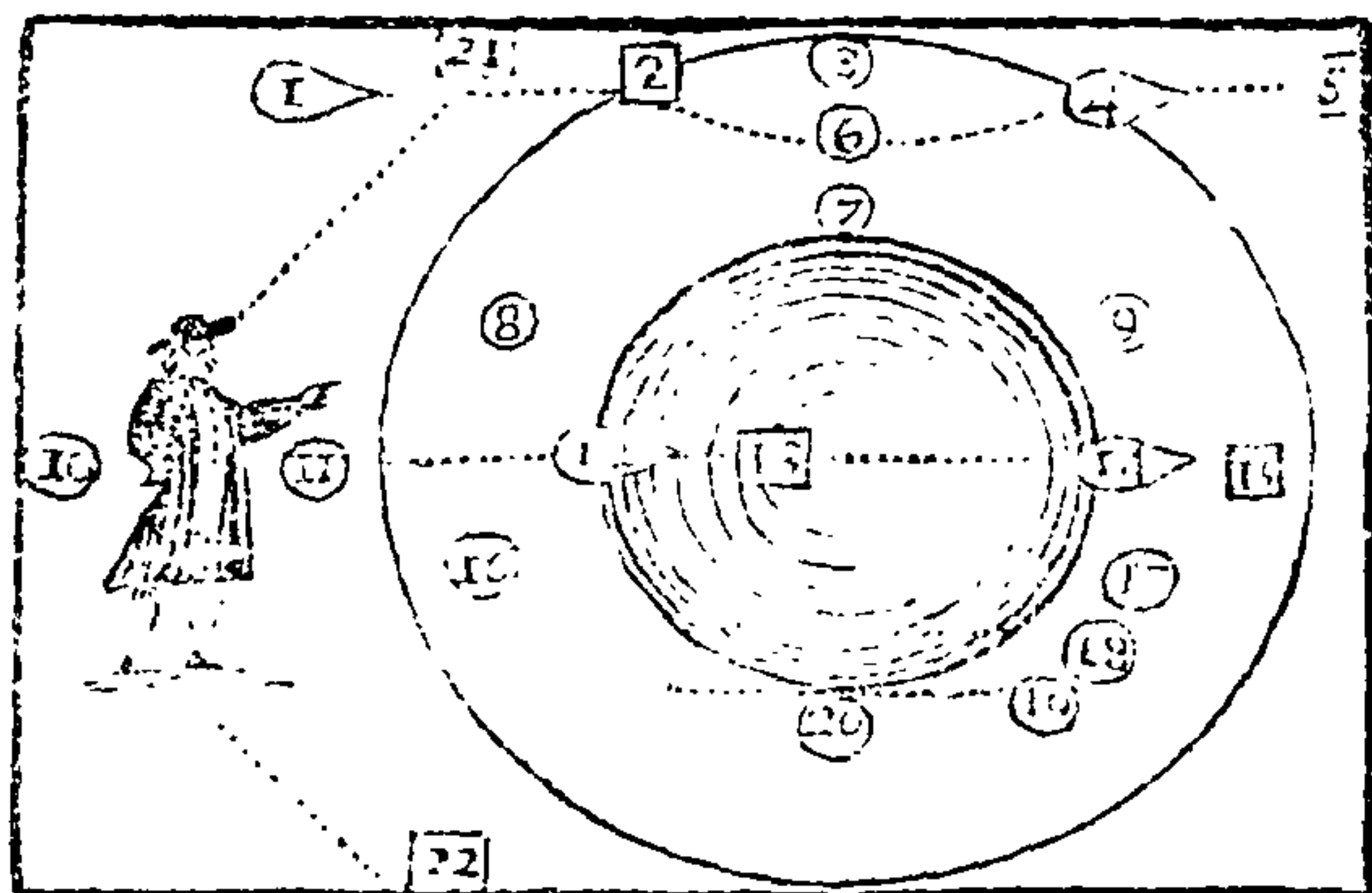
| Quomodo

*The Answer is**So, thus
Rashly
In vain
Together*| Sic, Ita
Tēmere
Frustra
Simul*If you ask**How
GREAT IS HE?*

| Quam

*The Answer is**As GREAT
As I
More GREAT
Than I*| Tam
Quam
Māgis
Quam

XXXI. OF THE PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of PREPOSITIONS which respect
SPACE in General, are

T ^O	I	A ^D
From	4	At, or near
At, or near	2	Apud
Off	5	
Over, on the other Side	3	Trans

In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) (4) &c. denote the *Prepositions*, which tend to *MOTION*; the square Figures such are (1) (21); signify the *REST* of that *MOTION*: The round Figures, such are (3) (6,) represent the *Prepositions* which indifferently refer to *REST* or *MOTION*.

<i>About</i>	6	<i>Circa</i>
<i>Into</i>	12	<i>Or, Circum</i>
<i>Out of</i>	14	<i>In</i>
<i>Within</i>	13	<i>E, or ex</i>
<i>Without</i>	15	<i>Intra</i>
<i>Through, by</i>	18	<i>Extra</i>
<i>Beside</i>	19	<i>Per</i>
<i>Above, over</i>	21	<i>Præter</i>
<i>Below, beneath</i>	22	<i>Sūpra</i>
<i>Before</i>	11	<i>Infra</i>
<i>After</i>	10	<i>Ante</i>
<i>Or, Behind</i>	10	<i>Post</i>
<i>Upon</i>	7	<i>Pōne</i>
<i>Under</i>	20	<i>Sūper</i>
		<i>Sub</i>
		<i>Or, Subter</i>
<i>Behinder, on this Side</i>	8	<i>Cis</i>
		<i>Or, Cītra</i>
<i>Beyond</i>	9	<i>Ultra</i>
<i>Betwixt, or between</i>	16	<i>Inter</i>
<i>Against, over against</i>	17	<i>Adversus</i>

The other Prepositions are

<i>Against</i>	<i>Contra</i>
<i>Towards</i>	<i>Erga</i>
<i>Beside, nigh to</i>	<i>Juxta</i>
<i>For, because of</i>	<i>Ob</i>
<i>With me, in ones keeping</i>	<i>Pēnes</i>
<i>Nigh to, and for</i>	<i>Propter</i>
<i>After, according to</i>	<i>Sēcundum</i>
<i>By, close by</i>	<i>Sēcus</i>
<i>With, together with</i>	<i>Com</i>
<i>Without, not with</i>	<i>A sque</i>
<i>In respect of Presence</i>	<i>Cōm</i>
<i>Out of Sight, privacy</i>	<i>Clam</i>
<i>Before, in Sight of</i>	<i>ālam</i>